# THE CAMBRIDGE FIRST CERTIFICATE WORKBOOK

ROBERT MARSDEN

MICHAEL HINTON

Nelson

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# THE CAMBRIDGE FIRST CERTIFICATE WORKBOOK

- Reading
- Instruction (x)
- Speaking
- Vocal frammer
- dral Convenation (2 professe ) 2 aleems)

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## Introduction

#### Aims of the Workbook

The Cambridge First Certificate Workbook is especially intended for use by students preparing for the Cambridge First Certificate in English examination. It provides extensive practice of the type of exercises found in Paper 1 and Paper 3 of the examination.

The book can also be used as a workbook to accompany *The Cambridge First Certificate Course* by Michael Hinton, Robert Marsden and Jane Allemano (also published by Nelson). Each unit of the workbook gives further practice of points taught in the corresponding unit of the coursebook.

#### Content of the Workbook

In this book you will find examples of *all* the exercise types that occur in Paper 1 and Paper 3 of the Cambridge FCE examination, and some exercise types feature in every unit.

Each unit has a theme or topic which is maintained in all the exercises of the unit. Vocabulary associated with the theme is practised and most units end with a literary text connected with the theme.

Every unit practises specific points of grammar commonly tested in the examination. There is one exercise in every unit (Exercise 3 or 4) which revises the rules of a particular grammatical point. This is the only exercise of a non-examination type.

### **Summary of Exercise Types**

You may find it useful to have a summary of the exercise types found in Papers 1 and 3 of the First Certificate examination, and notes on where you can find them in this book.

#### FCE Paper 1: Reading Comprehension

Section A
This consists of one exercise with 25 sentences.
Each sentence contains a gap which you have to fill
by choosing one of four possible answers.

#### Section B

This usually consists of three texts	11, 19, 28, 34,
with five multiple choice comprehension questions	41, 49, 65, 78,
for each text.	94.

(This type of exercise forms the final exercise of each unit except units 7, 9, and 11. All of the texts are authentic, and most of them are taken from novels.)

#### FCE Paper 3: Use of English

This paper usually consists of five or six exercises of different types.

The first exercise is always a text which has 20 gaps that you have to fill, using a suitable word for each.	10, 16, 26, 32, 39, 47, 54, 62, 70, 78, 84, 92.
The second exercise is always a sentence transformation exercise.	10, 16, 23, 31, 38, 46, 54, 61, 69, 75, 82, 91.

9, 25, 45, 62, 83.
6, 13, 21, 36, 43, 67, 74, 81, 88.
21, 30, 43, 51, 59, 81.
14, 22, 30, 36, 44, 51, 59, 68, 88.
15, 24.
53, 90.
57, 72, 86.

# Unit 1 Earning a Living

#### This unit gives practice in

Vocabulary: word families on the topic (Exercises 1, 2, 3 and 6)

**Phrasal verbs:** combinations with *get* (Exercises 3 and 7)

Confusable verbs: make and do (Exercises 3 and 6)

Verb structures: present simple and continuous (Exercises 4, 5, 6 and 7) Other grammar: countable and uncountable nouns (Exercises 6 and 7)

Reading comprehension: (Exercise 8)

#### **Exercise 1**

The word in capitals at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space. Fill each blank in this way.

EXAMPLES: He said 'Good morning' in a most friendly way. FRIEND My teacher encouraged me to take this exam. COURAGE

She's a good ..... but she shows no initiative. a)

WORK

**INDUSTRY** b)

The suit fitted badly and had clearly been made in a very !! Decoless way. C)

**PROFESSION** 

The scheme looked good on paper but in practice it proved to be ......

WORK

- A way of life was lost in the process of ...... **INDUSTRY**
- Losing her temper with a customer showed a complete lack of work of

**PROFESSION** 

#### **Exercise 2**

Fill each blank with a word formed from the word employ (example: employable)

Industry has declined so much that in some areas as many as three people in ten are mandoged..... (1). Those who are employed..... (2) count themselves lucky, whatever their jobs may be. For school-leavers especially, the prospects for finding 2.000 000 284.5.... (3) are not good. The Government is trying to reduce and an along ment (4) by encouraging more investment in industry. This is sorely needed at a time when many employment.... (5) are having to reduce their number of employees... (6) just to keep their companies going.

Choose the word or phrase (A,	B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.	

- 1 It is pleasant ..... even if it is not the career he would have chosen. A job B occupation C profession D work
- Dr Roberts was greatly respected by other members of his ......... A job Boccupation C profession D work
- Please complete the form, stating your name, address and ........ A career B labour C occupation D work
- The builder charged more for his ...... than for the materials. Ajob Blabour Ctask Dwork
- Most of the ......... that they set require you to use your initiative. Coccupations D tasks A jobs Blabours
- She is trying to raise enough money to start her own ...... A business B career C industry D trade
- emborque 7 Any increase in the charges made by shipping companies hits the island very hard because its whole economy is based on ....... A business B industry Clabour D trade
- 8 Her son decided to become a brain ...... from the day he found out that train drivers got dirty. A doctor B nurse C scientist D surgeon
- It took him years to get over his partner's ......... A death B fortune C responsibilities D mind
- 10 The two consultants could not get on at all because they were too ......... A different Blate C stupid D unprepared
- 11 He realised there was no way he could get out of the ........ A call B contract C crime Dillness
- A business B deception C loss D exams
- All the directors get ...... once a month to discuss current projects. 13 A through B by C on D together rounisse
- 14 If we are going to finish the job by Friday, we had better get ...... it. Bout of Cover with Dup to
- She likes the job and she earns enough to get ..... A away B by Con D through

- 17 They decided it was too late to change the ...... they had made. A research B damage C plans D projects
- 18 Would you do me a big ..... and post this letter?

  A effort B favour C hand D offer
- 19 He doesn't even realise the ......... he has made. A damage B harm C mistake D worry
- 21 Many of our executives keep fit by ........... golf at the weekend. A doing B making C playing D practising
- 22 You will have to ......... an effort to increase sales. A do B have C make D take
- 23 We ......... a loss in the first year but a healthy profit in the second. A did B gained C took D made
  - 24 It ......... a car two days to reach the end of the assembly line.

    A does B has C takes D makes
  - 25 Every Friday we ....... the weekly accounts. A do B add C make D take

#### Exercise 4: The present simple and present continuous

See if you can remember the uses of the present simple and present continuous tenses. Cross out one alternative in each case.

The **present continuous tense** is used in time periods of *limited/unlimited* duration, where a change in the situation is *unlikely/likely*. It is often used with phrases such as *now/sometimes/at the moment*.

**Example:** I work/am working in London. (This shows a period which is limited because the situation is *temporary/permanent*.)

The **present simple tense** is used in *limited/unlimited* time periods, particularly for general truths and *unfinished/habitual* actions. It is often used with phrases such as *now/sometimes/often*.

**Examples:** I generally finish/am generally finishing work at 5.30. Wage increases are usually causing/usually cause inflation.

Perhaps surprisingly, the *present continuous/present simple* is used with repeated or habitual actions to express *pleasure/annoyance*.

**Example:** She is always complaining about the temperature in the office.

The present simple/present continuous is not normally used with verbs related to:

- a passive use of the senses (see, hear, taste etc.)
  Example: What are you cooking? It smells/is smelling delicious.
- **b** emotions (like, love, hate, care, forgive etc.) **Example:** What *do you want/are you wanting* to do when you leave university?
- c beliefs and understanding (expect, know, realise etc.)

  Example: I don't understand/am not understanding what you want me to do.
- d possession (own, possess etc.)

  Example: The car over there belongs/is belonging to the boss.
- e various other verbs (consist, matter, seem etc.)Example: The book *contains/is containing* useful advice for school-leavers.

#### Exercise 5

Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce, from the following sets of words and phrases, sentences which together make a complete letter. Note carefully from the example what kind of alterations need to be made.

EXAMPLE: I be surprised / receive / letter / you this morning.
ANSWER: I was surprised to receive a letter from you this morning.
Dear Sir,
I / write / you / ask / possibility / employment as / secretary / your company.
a)
At present I not work as I get over / long illness.
b) (+1) part I am not working as I at our low on one of
But I expect / be fully fit / next month.
c) But I expect to be fully lit for next month
At / moment I attend evening classes / I learn book-keeping.
d) fr in many 7300 2000
I take shorthand / rate / 60 words / minute.
e) I take shorthand rate 60 words by minute.
I not type very quickly but I / be willing / go / classes / improve / typing speed.
1) I not type very quickly but I am willing to go

I hold / current driving licence.
g) I hold a current driving liceuse  I hope / have / vacancy / me and I look forward / hear / you ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
h) I have your and a have your faithfully,
Sally Pullen
Exercise 6
Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.
I am in my last year at school. I don't exactly
else thinks it's a good idea.
Exercise 7
Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.
EXAMPLE: How does this machine work?
ANSWER: Can you tell me how this machine works?
a) John and Sue have a very good working relationship.  John gets an exclust working relationship with Sue
b) The company is making a quick recovery after the strike.  The company is getting

()	The factory inspector said: '
d)	Do you know when the boss usually leaves?  When some the boss usually leave?
e)	I would like to know why you are always taking tea-breaks.  Why
f)	Is it all right for me to leave work half an hour early today?  Do you mind
g)	Whose is this tool-kit? Who does
h)	She gave me a * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
i)	All the information he gave her was false.  Every Information that he gave her was Laise.
j)	I had quite a lot of good luck.  I had several

10

At the end of the following passage you will find a number of questions or unfinished sentences, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Give only one answer to each question. Read the passage right through before choosing your answers.

I am seventeen years of age, and left school two years ago last month. I had my A certificate for typing, so got my first job, as a junior, in a solicitor's office. Mum was pleased at this, and Dad said it was a first-class start, as it was an old-established firm. I must say that when I went for the interview, I was surprised at the windows, and the stairs up to the offices were also far from clean. There was a little waiting-room, where some of the elements were missing from the gas fire, and the carpet on the floor was worn. However, Mr Heygate's office, into which I was shown for the interview, was better. The furniture was old, but it was polished, and there was a good carpet, I will say that. The glass of the bookcase was very clean.

I was to start on the Monday, so along I went. They took me to the general office, where there were two senior shorthand-typists, and a clerk, Mr Gresham, who was far from smart in appearance. You should have seen the mess!! There was no floor covering whatsoever, and so dusty everywhere. There were shelves all round the room, with old box files on them. The box files were falling to pieces, and all the old papers inside them were crumpled. The worst shock of all was the tea-cups. It was my duty to make tea, mornings and afternoons. Miss Bewlay showed me where everything was kept. It was kept

in an old orange box, and the cups were all cracked. There were not enough saucers to go round, etc. I will not go into the facilities, but they were also far from hygienic. After three days, I told Mum, and she was upset, most of all about the cracked cups. We never keep a cracked cup, but throw it out, because those cracks can harbour germs. So Mum gave me my own cup to take to the office.

Then at the end of the week, when I got my salary, My Heygate said, 'Well, Lorna, what are you going to do with your first pay?' I did not like him saying this, and I nearly passed a comment, but I said, 'I don't know.' He said, 'What do you do in the evenings, Lorna? Do you watch Telly?' I did take this as an insult, because we call it TV, and his remark made me out to be uneducated. I just stood, and did not answer, and he looked surprised. Next day, Saturday, I told Mum and Dad about the facilities, and we decided I should not go back to that job. Also, the desks in the general office were fickety. Dad was indignant, because Mr Heygate's concern was flourishing, and he had letters after his name.

(From You Should Have Seen the Mess by Muriel Spark)

1 Lorna left school

30

- A 1 month ago.
- B 23 months ago.
- C 24 months ago.
- D 25 months ago.
- 2 The saucers at the office were
  - A not big enough for the cups.
  - B not as round as they should be.
  - C too few for the number of people.
  - D cracked and dirty.
- 3 Lorna
  - A would not use the toilets because they were too far.
  - B) would not use the toilets because they were dirty.
  - C would not talk about the toilets.
  - D would not use the toilets even though they were clean.
- 4 Lorna's father was annoyed because
  - A he didn't like people with letters after their names.
  - B the desks in the office were dirty.
  - C Mr Heygate was showing too much interest in Lorna.
  - D the company could afford to improve the offices.

# Unit 2 Countries and Countryside

#### This unit gives practice in

**Vocabulary:** word families on the topic (Exercises 1, 2 and 8) **Phrasal verbs:** combinations with *make* (Exercises 3 and 8); revision of previous unit (Exercise 8) **Verb structures:** past simple and continuous (Exercises 4, 5, 7 and 8) **Other grammar:** *used to, usually, be/get used to* (Exercises 6, 7 and 8) **Reading comprehension:** (Exercise 9) **Exercise 1** The word in capitals at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space. Fill each blank in this way. EXAMPLES: He said 'Good morning' in a most *friendly* way. FRIEND My teacher *encouraged* me to take this exam. **COURAGE** Most ...... are fascinated by Iceland. **GEOGRAPHY** The whole port was man-made even though the coast has several ..... harbours. NATURE Austria is famous for its ...... beauty. **SCENE** The ..... coastline was very dramatic. **ROCK** It's not a very pretty town, but the ...... are beautiful. SURROUND Even in the rain the ...... was spectacular. **SCENE Exercise 2** Fill each blank with a word formed from the word land (example: landlady). St Peter's Tower is the highest ..... in the area. a) We had a very bumpy ..... because the pilot brought the plane down too quickly. Go up the stairs, along the ...... and it's the door facing you. The coast is too crowded but there is beautiful countryside just a few miles

The old village was buried under a .....

My ...... doesn't charge me rent because I help him on the farm.

Now match the words you have written with the correct definitions.

1		_	large object easily seen from a distance
			person from whom another person rents a house, land, etc.
			platform or corridor at the top of a flight of stairs
4		=	arrival at the ground (from the air)
5	***********	=	fall of rocks and earth from a cliff, hill, etc.
6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	=	in the interior of a country, away from the coast

#### **Exercise 3**

Complete the following sentences with a phrase formed <u>from make</u>. Write one word in each blank space.

EXAMPLE: Nothing we can do will *make up for* the damage we have done to the world's rain forests.

- a) He tried to ...... that the farm was his, but we all knew it belonged to his uncle.
- b) The country is ...... five provinces.
- c) When journalists went to investigate, they found out that the local people had ...... the story of the magic well.
- d) In the thick fog we couldn't ....... St Peter's Tower, even though it was the most prominent landmark in the area.
- e) The thieves ......£100,000 worth of agricultural equipment.

#### Exercise 4: The past simple and past continuous

- **A** See if you can remember the uses of the past simple and past continuous tenses. Choose the correct tense for each of the following sentences.
- 1 The birds sang/were singing at 5 o'clock this morning.
- 2 He *climbed/was climbing* Mount Everest in 1953.
- 3 As a girl she *lived/was living* in the country.
- 4 We walked/were walking across the fields when it started to rain.
- 5 It was a beautiful spring morning. The snow *melted/was melting* and the first flowers *began/were beginning* to appear.
- 6 During the war, we always went/were always going to Devon for our holidays.

	В	Now match sentence in	h each sentence $(1-6)$ with its correct rule of use $(a-f)$ . Write the number of the 1 the box.			
The past simple is used:						
	a	to talk abo	out a single action completed at a definite time in the past, for example			
	b		out a repeated action or habit completed within a definite period in the example			
	С	to talk abo	out a state or situation completed within a definite period in the past, ole			
	The	e <b>past con</b> t	tinuous is used:			
	d	to talk abo	out a past action that started before a given time and continued after it, ple			
	e	to talk abo	out a past action that started before another action and continued after it, ple			
	f		scene or describe the background to a story (when the action is in the example			
Ex	erc	cise 5				
$A \tau$	von	nan has gon	ne into a police station to report a robbery. Complete the dialogue.			
	V	Voman:	I'd like to report a robbery.			
a)	P	Policeman:				
	M	Voman:	Yes, I did. I had a good view of everything that happened.			
b)	P	Policeman:				
	V	Voman:	Church Street – the farming supplies shop on Church Street.			
c)	P	oliceman:				
	N	Voman:	Yes, I got a good view of them.			
d)	P	oliceman:				
	И	Voman:	Two. Both men.			
e)	P	oliceman:				
,	И	Voman:	One was tall and dark, the other short with a beard.			
f)	$P^{\epsilon}$	oliceman:				
		Voman:	The tall one had a black raincoat on, the other one a dark sweater and			
			grey trousers.			
g)	P	oliceman:				
0)		Ioman:	In a shop doorway across the road. I don't think they saw me.			

Fini prin	ish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence ited before it.
	EXAMPLE: Country people find it easier to be alone than city people do.
	ANSWER: Country people are more used to being alone than city people are.
a)	For us snow in November was unusual.
	We didn't
b)	After two years of living in the mountains I was finally used to it.
	It
c)	When I was younger I used to go climbing more than I do now.  Now
d)	Just as the deer was getting used to us our dog barked loudly.  The deer
e)	England no longer has dreadful fogs.
	There used
f)	Greece was his usual holiday destination.
	He
g)	He didn't mind sharing his house with strangers because he had done it for a long time.
	He was
h)	He was slow to get used to life in the country.
11,	It
i)	The valley doesn't have as many wild flowers now as it once had.  The valley used
Exe	ercise 7
	each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.
The	e first time I(1) the Himalayas I(2) working in India as a
	rnalist. I still
	(6) on the scene Nowadays I (7) fly into a rile -

(8)	on with my work and fly out again. But in those days I always(9) to tak				
a few days (10) to see what the place had to offer. Not that everywhere I					
	(11) had something as magnificent (12) the Himalayas, but I				
usu	ally (13) to find something (14) seeing. I				
	erfalls, deserts, jungles (16) even a volcano. At one time I				
(17)	to think that I would never (18) used to the incredible variety of the				
	ural (19). Unfortunately I later (20) that you can become				
wea	ary of anything in time.				
Exe	ercise 8				
	ose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.				
1	Compared with the north, the in the south was flatter but greener.  A scenery B nature C countryside D country				
2	When I was there I discovered the full force of  A scenery B nature C countryside D land				
3	After three weeks at sea it was wonderful to see again. A scenery B country C countryside D land				
4	It was really only a although they called it a river.  A valley B pass C stream D bank				
5	The village was in a deep surrounded by mountains A valley B bank C wood D peak				
6	He made out he was but he was as well as you or me.  A invalid B poor C patient D ill				
7	The country is made up mainly of				
8	The thief made off with the				
9	I don't think a young child could make up a like that.  A sum B story C weight D life				
10	The farmer forced the two labourers to work late to make their late start. A off B off with C up D up for				
11	I couldn't make the inscription on the old gravestone.  A up B up of C out D off with				

12	The Minister of Agriculture confessed only when he realised he could nothis wrongdoings.						
	A make off with B get out of C get away with D make out of						
13	If you can't think of an answer, something.  A make up B make out C get up to D get on						
14	He never really the shock of losing his farm.  A got away with B got over C made out D made up for						
15	He promised to help with the harvest but now he is trying to it, because he wants to go on holiday.  A make up for B make off with C get away with D get out of						
16	Last year the corn ripen until August. A used to B usually C did D didn't						
17	They shot him dead while he the barn.  A used to paint B painted C was painting D has painted						
18	The President back to his village when he had time.  A was going B went C has gone D goes						
19	My children happy but I was still worried. A seem B seemed C were seeming D have seemed						
20	The country was just becoming prosperous when the earthquake						
21	They down three million trees last year.  A used to chop B were chopping C chopped D have chopped						
22	I to Crete a lot when I was younger. A was B was going C have gone D used to go						
23	Then the dam without any warning. A burst B is bursting C was bursting D has burst						
24	Even after years of trying, I never living inland.  A was used to B got used to C used to D was usually						
25	By that time I the ways of the country. A was used to B got used to C used to D was usually						

20

30

At the end of the following passage you will find a number of questions or unfinished sentences, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Give only one answer to each question. Read the passage right through before choosing your answers.

Note: An avalanche is a large amount of snow and ice that falls down the side of a mountain.

In the steep-sided, thickly wooded and lowest part of the Engadine Valley on the Swiss-Austrian frontier lies the small hamlet of Vinadi, comprising a customs post, a restaurant and one house. At 11 o'clock in the morning of 18 February 1962 some frontier guards were standing in the forecourt of their post on the road leading to Austria. It was very cold and snowing lightly. Suddenly one of them shouted 'Avalanche!' Those outside ran for shelter in one of the buildings. The only exception was a holiday-maker who grabbed her camera and hurried to the balcony of the restaurant from where she witnessed an unparalleled drama.

In the woods high up on the northern horizon there was a movement among the spruce trees. Within a few seconds, with a splintering roar the whole forest plunged down towards the spectator, followed and overtaken by a great cloud of flying snow. The sky grew dark and when, after about a minute, silence fell once more, the whole previously wooded mountain slope lay bare while streams of tree-trunks, earth and roots flowed between the houses and right down into the River Inn. The buildings were considerably battered, but by a miracle still standing, and all the seventeen people in the village, including the daring witness, were unhurt. During the preceding three hours, further up the valley, two other avalanches just as big had fallen. A stretch of forest 2.7 kilometres long had been swept away and 25,000 cubic metres of felled timber lay on the banks of the Inn.

Another avalanche did not have such a happy ending. Vals, a farming village in the Swiss Canton of Grisons, lies on a small hill to the east of the stream, the Valser Rhein, which runs through the valley. The houses cluster round the church but the village has expanded more recently to the side of the valley. There were avalanches there 140 years ago, but since then, things have been quiet.

In the first half of January 1951 there were repeated snowfalls, and from the 15th snow fell daily with increasing intensity. On the evening of the 20th the leading men of the village met to consider the situation. The new snow was over one metre deep and avalanches had already smashed a few stables in the district. During the day the chairman of the village council had advised the evacuation of a number of houses on the outskirts but no one listened to him for they did not want to leave their warm houses in a blizzard.

At 10 o'clock that evening, while the elders were still deliberating, a sound of muffled thunder came from the western side of the valley followed by a sharp whistle and cracking, and simultaneously all the lights went out. It was soon clear what had happened; part of the village had been overwhelmed by an avalanche 200 metres wide. Four houses and various outbuildings were totally destroyed and several more buildings damaged. The population, alerted by the ringing of the church bells, searched all night for the buried members of seven families. Eleven people were rescued alive from the ruins, some of them injured. One woman was dead when she was dug out. There was no trace of the other victims. Outside help could not be expected as the village was completely isolated; even the telephone line had been cut. Four days later nineteen avalanche victims, including fourteen children, were laid to rest in the cemetery of Vals.

(From *Snow and Avalanches* by M. de Quervain in *The Forces of Nature* edited by Sir Vivian Fuchs)

- 1 The holiday-maker with the camera
  - A was buried in snow.
  - B did not try to hide from the avalanche.
  - C was carried by the avalanche into the River Inn.
  - D found it was too dark to take photographs.
- 2 No one was hurt in Vinadi because
  - A the buildings were strong.
  - B the avalanche was quite small.
  - C the holiday-maker was brave.
  - D the people were very lucky.
- 3 The people of Vals should have been ready for the avalanche because
  - A a lot of snow had fallen in the previous few days.
  - B there was a long history of avalanches in the area.
  - C the elders had advised them to evacuate their houses.
  - D the church bells had warned them that the avalanche was coming.
- 4 In the Vals avalanche
  - A only one person was killed.
  - B eleven people were injured.
  - C five adults were killed.
  - D seven whole families were killed.
- 5 Of the two villages described,
  - A both were in Switzerland.
  - B both were in Austria.
  - C one was in Austria and one was in Switzerland.
  - D one was in Switzerland, and one was in both Switzerland and Austria.

## Unit 3 A Place to Live

#### This unit gives practice in

c)

**Vocabulary:** word families on the topic (Exercises 1, 2 and 9) **Phrasal verbs:** combinations with *run* (Exercises 3 and 9); revision of previous units (Exercise 9) Confusable verbs: come and go (Exercise 9) **Verb structures:** present perfect and past perfect (Exercises 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9) **Other grammar:** have something done (Exercises 8 and 9) Reading comprehension: (Exercise 10) **Exercise 1** *In the following sentences, replace the gap with a word that relates to a place in which someone* lives. deturned hour The big advantage of a detached ....................... is that you can make as much noise as you like and no one will hear. Many old people live in .... because they can't manage stairs but still like a home of their own. Their house is so big it can only be described as a .... mann in........ Just outside the city are great ..... of flats, each containing more than a hundred families. She lives in a small country ..... with a thatched roof and ivy growing up the walls. **Exercise 2** Fill each blank with a word made from house or home (examples: houseproud, homely). A woman comes in two mornings a week to help him with the ...... One in three ..... in Britain has a microwave oven. It's disgraceful that there are so many ...... people in this country. The Government's ..... policy is not working quickly enough.

A cake from a shop never tastes as good as a ..... one.

- f) My children do their ...... at the kitchen table while I am cooking the dinner.
- g) She is now a ...... but she used to be an interior designer before she had the children.
- h) It was the first time she'd been abroad on her own, and for the first few days she felt rather ......

Complete the following sentences with a phrase formed from **run**. Write one word in each blank space.

EXAMPLE: We are trying to get as much as possible done to the house before our money *runs out*.

- a) I couldn't finish decorating because I ...... paint.
- c) If you knock down that wall you will ...... all sorts of problems.
- d) The room will look a lot cosier when I have ...... some curtains.
- e) The builders have just ...... our tulips with their van.
- f) While I was taking the dog for a walk, I ...... the woman who bought our old house.

#### **Exercise 4: The present perfect and past perfect**

**A** See if you can remember the uses of the present perfect, past perfect and past simple tenses. Match a part from each of columns **a**, **b** and **c** to form five complete sentences:

	a	b	С
1	I sold	a place to buy	until I bought this house.
2	I had never owned	my house	this week and still haven't found one.
3	We have been living in	a place of my own	last month.
4	I had been looking for	ten houses	since 1975.
5	They <b>have looked</b> at	this house	for several months when finally I found this place.

B Now write each sentence in the correct space below:
Present perfect simple have + part periode
Use: to talk about actions that happened in time periods stretching from the past to the present.  Example: And And And And Andrews & An
*
Present perfect continuous have + bea + femer )
Use: to talk about actions that started in the past and continue up to or beyond the present.  Example:   Longe Communication of the past and continue up to or beyond the present.
Past simple
<b>Use:</b> to talk about actions that happened in time periods completed in the past.
Example: I sent to Translate the first
Past perfect simple
Use: to talk about actions that happened before a particular point in the past,
Example: Be for some of the A - Let be then for all for his
Past perfect continuous
Use: to talk about actions that started before a particular point in the past and continued up to or beyond it.
Frample: Proce de la
Example: Rome of Cor Nom of
Exercise 5
Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same <u>as the sentence</u> printed before it.
EXAMPLE: I haven't cut the grass for ages.
ANSWER: It's ages since I cut the grass.
1) It's years since we decorated this room.
We haven't elecorated this come for years.
I moved to this house ten years ago.  I have with it this way to make the property of the prop
He started mending his roof at 7 o'clock and he is still doing it.
He has seen mending his roof for a factor of the contract of t
We met at university.  We have known each other at university.
We have known Pach other wo will yet

		4. ————————————————————————————————————				
e)	Last week I cooked fewer meals that I have this week.					
ĺ	This week I have the means that make this week.					
f)	He finished painting the ceiling before I got back.  When I p. t. back he have already finished jainty the					
g)	He has liv	ved in that block of flats since 1965; she moved in ten years later.				
h)		been doing this exercise for 10 minutes.				
i)	She washed her hair and then went to bed.  When she failed wants for him she went to bed.					
j)						
Exe	ercise 6	r minits.				
A m	ıan has just	knocked at the door of a woman's house. Complete the dialogue.				
	Man:	Excuse me, madam, but I'm doing a survey into the people living on this estate. Would you mind if I asked you some questions?				
	Woman:	Not at all.				
a)	Man:	How long have you been living in this extite				
	Woman:	Since 1960.				
b)	Man:	Have you ever loved in a the place!				
	Woman:	In London – but I hated it.				
c)	Man:	Is anybook hing with you				
	Woman:	Just me. I live alone.				
d)	Man:	Have your always heed alone				
	Woman:	No, my mother lived here until her death, ten years ago.				
e)	Man:	How doed you get this tore.				
	Woman:	I saw it advertised in an estate agent's.				
f)	Man:	Many 1. Com 1/2 To 12 To				
	Woman:	£3,000. It seems very little now, but it was a lot of money then.				
g)	Man:	Had so built a love life.				
	Woman:	No, I had always rented before.				

h)	Man:	Hove you built somethy in I
	Woman:	Yes, I've added a garage and converted the loft.
i)	Man:	Hen much money did por aget
	Woman:	About £10,000 all together.
j)	Man:	Theole you very much
	Woman:	Not at all. Goodbye.
Exe	ercise 7	( Review)
phr	ases, senten	anges and additions necessary to produce, from the following sets of words and eces which together make a complete letter. Note carefully from the example what kind eed to be made.
	EXAMPLE:	I be surprised / receive / letter / you this morning.
	ANSWER:	I was surprised to receive a letter from you this morning.
Dea	ar Mr Hug	hes,
Iw	rite / tell yo	ou that our boiler stop working yet again.
		withing to tell you that on and la topic ( wall of a
		ler only three years but this be / third time / break down.
b)	.1.2	of hat a soly a tile wine have per out their
For	/ past two	days we sit / cold house and we be unable / have / hot bath. the 3rd time to
c) .		
	e first time selves.	/ break down your representative say / be our fault because we install /
d)		
But	we have /	work checked since then / qualified plumber.
We	install / bo	oiler because we read / lot / your advertisements / claim reliability.
f) .		
I th	ink I be pa	tient long enough and so, / you not replace / boiler, I take legal action.
g)		
		Yours sincerely,
		Simon Peak

The following letter describes some of the things people have to have done when they buy and sell houses, including a *survey*: a description of the physical state of a house and its faults. Fill each of the numbered blanks by using only *one* word in each space.

,
Dear Sue,
I am sorry I have(1) so long in writing, but we(2) just
moved house and it was such (3) complicated business! First we
(4) our old house valued by the estate agent's. They put a 'For Sale'
down. Then we
to (8) the house re-wired and the roof re-tiled. That was bad enough, but
then the bank (9) said that he wouldn't give us a mortgage until we had
(10) all the faultsgc.t (11) right.
Fortunately we had the contracts drawn up (12) a solicitor, so nothing
(13) wrong there. Eventually we came to a compromise with the bank – they
agreed to (14) us have the money, providing we had everything in the
survey (15) within five years. Well, we (16) now moved in and
we (17) just about unpacked everything. As (18) as we
(19) a bit more organised, you must (20) round for dinner.
Love,
Laura
Exercise 9 PV (phase (verb)
Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.
1 I still don't understand – can we run the contract again? A into B through C up D up against
2 If you run something you need, give me a ring at work and I'll call at the shops on my way home. A out of B up against C into D over
3 Our next-door neighbour is recovering in hospital, after being run late
last night.
A through B into C up D over
4 Ever since he bought the flat, he has one problem after another. A got up to B made up of C made up for D run up against
5 As soon as the builders have finished, we can the decorating. A make up for B run out of C get on with D get over with

6	I hope we don't the plumber in the High Street, because we haven't paid his bill yet.
	A get by B make out C run into D run over
7	She into my room and gave me a cheque. A has gone B has come Ovent D came
8	The house was falling down – it was clear that the owners away years before.
	A had been Bhad gone C went D were
	Quick, cover the furniture! The painters
10	When she saw his house, she realised she there before.  A went B was C had gone D had been
11	He to us for his holidays ever since he was a small child.  A is coming B is going Chas been coming D has been going
12	We have not seen her since she to live abroad.  A has gone B has come Owent D came
13	I to hundreds of estate agents' this week.  A went B came C have come D have been
14	I'm afraid John out to lunch but Jenny is here.  A has gone B has been C went D has come
15	She to me as a patient for six months before she told me about her real problem.
	A has been coming B has been going Chad been coming D had been going
16	Do you realize we here for tea every week for the past ten years.  A have been coming B have been going C had been coming D had been going
17	We haven't bought any new furniture five years.  A ago B during Ofor D since
8	I hadn't done any work on the house 1965. A ago B during C for Dsince
.9	the time they lived there, they never had a party.  A ago B during C for D since
20	We bought that carpet years A ago B during C for D since

- 21 The newly-married couple had their photo ...... outside their new house. A take B taken C took D taking
- 22 Never ignore a leaking roof you must have it ...... to. A see B saw C seeing D seen
- 23 If you make too much noise, I'll have you ...... out. Asthrow B throwing C threw D thrown
- 24 We must have the central heating ...... before winter. A doing B did Odone D do
- 25 We had the contract ...... up as soon as we could. A drew B drawn C drawing D draw

At the end of the following passage you will find a number of questions or unfinished sentences, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Give only one answer to each question. Read the passage right through before choosing your answers.

'Come on. Let me show you round the house.

'In here – mind the step: there are odd steps all over the place because we're built on a hill – in here's the dining-room. Nothing very special, but it's just worth going over to the fireplace because if you stand inside you can look up and see the sky. There was another fireplace like this in the drawing-room. We used to burn peat in it – brown slabs like square biscuits – which was nice and rustic but gave us more smoke and draught than heat. So we had it bricked up and now it's so small you can scarcely burn anything bigger than a matchstick. This one in the dining-room we don't use at all.

'Through that door's the kitchen and the servants' quarters where Mrs Wilson and Pat live. No need to show it to you, so let's go back into the hall again . . .

'This is just the downstairs lav and in the corner is the pump. We're not on the mains and get all our water from a well. You can see the well house if you look through the window: that little building under the tree. There are usually two or three frogs living in it, and sometimes a grass snake, but the water tastes all right. Edward Tasker – he's our gardener's nephew – comes every morning after breakfast to do the pumping. There's a tank up in the attic – in my carpenter's shop, actually – and when it's full the water comes out of a pipe and you can hear it splashing down outside . . .

'Now let's go down the passage. Mind the step. This is my room in here. It used to be my nursery ages ago and we still call it that. It's not used for much: just where things get put, my cricket things and so on. Oh, yes, that's a gas-light. We don't have electricity. We make our own gas out at the back of the kitchen from drums of white stuff. There's a gas-light here, one out in the passage, two more in the drawing-room and another at the top of the stairs. Apart from that we use candles, which is nice and countrified. . . . Now let's go upstairs. . . .

'The bathroom's in here. The water comes out of the hot tap as brown as tea when you first have a bath at the beginning of a weekend. There's supposed to be a lot of iron in our water: I don't know if that's got anything to do with it. If you try swimming in the river you come out looking like a Red Indian. Spare bedroom in here. It doesn't get used much nowadays. We don't often have people to stay. My father's bedroom is in there. And this

10

15

20

25

is my bedroom. The floor's a bit sloping and you tend to roll out of bed until you're used to it. That little door leads to a sort of dressing-room which was once used for washing in. It's quite handy because it's got a window you can climb out of, which can be useful if there are visitors in the house you don't want to meet.'

(From *The Enchanted Places* by Christopher Milne)

- 1 The house has a lot of steps because
  - A it wasn't built on flat ground.
  - B parts were added on later.
  - C it is an old house.
  - D it has many floors.
- 2 They had the fireplace bricked up
  - A to make it look more rustic.
  - B because they didn't use it.
  - C because it didn't warm the room enough.
  - D to use less fuel.
- 3 Frogs and snakes can often be found
  - A) in a tree in the garden.
  - B by one of the windows.
  - C in the well.
  - D in the downstairs lavatory.
- 4 The house is lit by
  - A candles.
  - B<sub>j</sub> gas.
  - C electricity.
  - D gas and candles.
- 5 How many bedrooms does the house have upstairs?
  - A Two.
  - B Three.
  - C Four.
  - D Five.

### Unit 4 Travel

#### This unit gives practice in

**Vocabulary:** word families on the topic (Exercises 1 and 6) **Phrasal verbs:** combinations with *set* (Exercises 2 and 6);

revision of previous units (Exercise 6)

**Confusable verbs:** *bring* and *take* (Exercise 6)

**Verb structures:** the future (Exercises 3, 4, 5 and 6)

Other grammar: comparatives and superlatives (Exercises 5 and 6)

**Reading comprehension:** (Exercise 7)

#### **Exercise 1**

In the following sentences, replace the gap with a word that refers to a **type of journey**. Use a **different** word for each sentence.

EXAMPLE: The day's *excursion* included visits to three cathedrals.

- a) The fog at the airport is so thick that all ...................... are cancelled.
- b) The ferry makes four .....!!... every day.
- c) Many Europeans used to enjoy the ...... on an ocean liner more than their stay in America.
- d) My idea of the perfect holiday is a ...... around the Greek islands.

#### Exercise 2

Complete the following sentences with a phrase formed from **set**. Write one word in each blank space.

EXAMPLE: Although we set off early, we still missed the train.

- a) The air-traffic controllers' strike ...... the travel company ...... by two years.
- c) He had no experience but he ...... learning the job with enthusiasm.
- d) When the expedition ....., the weather was good but within hours it had changed dramatically.

	Exercise 3: The future (1)						
	These are four of the structures that can be used to express future actions:						
	<ul> <li>will + infinitive</li> <li>going to + infinitive</li> <li>present continuous</li> <li>present simple</li> </ul>						
	A Can you recognize these four structures in the following sentences?  Write the number of the structure (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the boxes.						
	i The boat sails at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. ii That's the doorbell – I'll answer it. iii We're driving to Spain tomorrow. iv I'm going to visit him some time next year.						
	В				or <b>4</b> ) in the bo	oxes next to each of the	following
	a a prediction based on something that can be seen now. b a promise or threat. c an unplanned, unpremeditated action. A d something that is officially timetabled. 3 e an intention or plan without specific arrangements. 2 f a definite arrangement. 4 g a guess about the future, often after I think, I'm sure, perhaps, etc.						
	C Can you match the example with its use?  Match each sentence ( <i>i</i> - <i>iv</i> ) in <i>A</i> with the correct use ( <i>a</i> - <i>g</i> ) from <i>B</i> . Write your answers in the boxes below.						
		i 🖫		ii 🖪		iii 🗖	iv C
	D		think of other example for each		er uses.		
[							
[							
[							
Ex	erc	ise 4					
Fin	Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.						
	E	XAMPLE:	We will get to	the airport jus	t before the	plane lands.	
	A	NSWER:	The plane will	land just after	we get to the a	nirport.	
a)	В	efore I boo	ok the holiday	I'll arrange soi	me insuranc	e.	
	After a contract of and insulation in the latitude						

b) By the time we arrive the other guests will have already started dinner.  The other guests will start
c) As soon as I have seen Rome I am going to visit Venice.  Before I Maire Medice and going to visit Venice.
d) They won't finish building the hotel until I am an old man.  By the time they American Inc. In the man old man.
e) This is the cheapest of all the holidays we offer.  All the other
f) Majorca is larger than Minorca and much larger than Cabrera.  Minorca is Manufacture of the Manufacture o
g) Cabrera is by far the least densely populated of the three islands.  The other two Anteria and Ante
h) Majorca is far more interesting than Minorca.  Minorca is Minorca is Minorca is Minorca.
Exercise 5
Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.
I am

Choose the word or	r phrase (A	, B, C o	r D) which best	t completes each sentence.
--------------------	-------------	----------	-----------------	----------------------------

- 3 The price includes your hotel and flight but doesn't include any ....... while you are there.A crossings B excursions C journeys D travel
- 5 I'd like you to ...... up a story set in a country you have never visited. A get B make C run D set
- 6 People who have travelled a lot never seem to ...... out of good stories to tell. A get B make C run D set
- 7 From the first moment he saw the island he knew it was the place to .......... up his business.

  A get B make C run D set

8 Once you sign the contract, there is no way to . A. ... out of it.

- A get B make C run D set
- 9 From the way they ...... making the meal I could tell they were enjoying themselves.

  A set about B set out C got over D got through
- 10 The travel agent ...... it was a luxury hotel, but it was awful. A set off B set back C made up D made out
- 11 The strike has ...... the building of the hotel by several weeks. A set off B set back C run through D run over
- 12 When I come to Ibiza Indiana. your suit.

  A take B will take C bring D will bring
- 13 If you are going to the post office,..... this letter for me?

  A are you taking B will you take C are you bringing D will you bring
- 14 The train ..... you all the way there.
  A drives B takes C goes D brings
- 15 I've decided that I ...... you out to dinner tonight.

  A am going to take B take C bring D will bring

16 Jack ..... you back here when you like. A will take B is taking C will bring D is bringing 17 The taxi hasn't arrived, but I ...... you to the airport. A take Bam taking Cam going to take D will take 18 I won't be able to join you because I ..... the midnight train. A take B will take C am taking D would take 19 We must catch an earlier bus than that one – the plane ...... off at 9. A takes B will take C is going to take D is taking 20 She works ..... than you do. A hard Bharder Chardly Dhardest 21 It is the ..... boring city I have ever had the misfortune to visit. Aless Bleast Cmore Dmost 22 It is the longest beach ...... the world. A of B than Cin D for 23 It is the most ...... hotel. A new B good C bad D modern 24 It is best to drive through the night, when the traffic is ...... heavy. A fewer B fewest Cless D more 25 The holiday was so disappointing – it is the ..... interesting place you could

#### Exercise 7

imagine.

A most B fewest Cless D least

At the end of the following passage you will find a number of questions or unfinished sentences, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Give only one answer to each question. Read the passage right through before choosing your answers.

I went in and ate dinner. It was a big meal for France but it seemed very carefully apportioned after Spain. I drank a bottle of wine for company. It was a Château Margaux. It was pleasant to be drinking slowly and to be tasting the wine and to be drinking alone. A bottle of wine was good company. Afterward I had coffee. The waiter recommended a Basque liqueur called Izzarra. He brought in the bottle and poured a liqueur-glass full. He said Izzarra was made of the flowers of the Pyrenees. The veritable flowers of the Pyrenees. It looked like hair oil and smelled like Italian strega. I told him to take the flowers of the Pyrenees away and bring me a vieux marc. The marc was good. I had a second marc after the coffee.

The waiter seemed a little offended about the flowers of the Pyrenees, so I overtipped him. That made him happy. It felt comfortable to be in a country where it is so simple to make people happy. You can never tell whether a Spanish waiter will thank you. Everything is on such a clear financial basis in France. It is the simplest country to live in.

- No one makes things complicated by becoming your friend for any obscure reason. If you want people to like you you have only to spend a little money. I spent a little money and the waiter liked me. He appreciated my valuable qualities. He would be glad to see me back. I would dine there again some time and he would be glad to see me, and would want me at his table. It would be a sincere liking because it would have a sound basis. I was back in France.
- Next morning I tipped everyone a little too much at the hotel to make more friends, and left on the morning train for San Sebastian. At the station I did not tip the porter more than I should because I did not think I would ever see him again. I only wanted a few good French friends in Bayonne to make me welcome in case I should come back there again. I knew that if they remembered me their friendship would be loyal.

At Irun we had to change trains and show passports. I hated to leave France. Life was so simple in France. I felt I was a fool to be going back into Spain. In Spain you could not tell about anything. I felt like a fool to be going back into it but I stood in line with my passport, opened my bags for the customs, bought a ticket, went through a gate, climbed on to the train, and after forty minutes and eight tunnels I was at San Sebastian.

(From 'Fiesta' (The Sun Also Rises) by Ernest Hemingway)

- 1 The writer thinks that usually
  - A French meals are bigger than Spanish meals.
  - B Spanish meals are bigger than French meals.
  - C French meals and Spanish meals are big.
  - D French meals and Spanish meals are small.
- 2 The waiter was upset because
  - A he was homesick for the Pyrenees.
  - B the flowers of the Pyrenees were being killed.
  - C the writer didn't want the liqueur.
  - D the writer didn't give him a tip.
- 3 Why would the writer be welcome if he went to the restaurant again?
  - A The waiter felt happy in his company.
  - The waiter admired his character.
    - C The waiter would expect a good tip.
    - D The waiter thought of him as a friend.
- 4 Why didn't the writer want to go back to Spain?
  - A There was no freedom of speech.
  - B There was too much bureaucracy.
  - C He felt foolish in Spain.
  - D He found Spain difficult to understand.

# Unit 5 Shopping Around

# This unit gives practice in

**Vocabulary:** word families on the topic (Exercises 1, 5 and 6) **Phrasal verbs:** combinations with *put* (Exercises 2, 5 and 6);

revision of previous units (Exercise 6)

Confusable verbs: hire and rent (Exercise 6)

**Verb structures:** conditionals (Exercises 3, 4, 5 and 6)

Other grammar: so and such, too and enough (Exercises 4, 5 and 6)

Reading comprehension: (Exercise 7)

# **Exercise 1**

The word in capitals at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space. Fill each blank in this way.

EXAMPLES: He said 'Good morning' in a most *friendly* way.

My teacher *encouraged* me to take this exam.

FRIEND
COURAGE

Note: Although all the words in capitals are connected with finance, the new words do not all have meanings connected with finance.

- a) The shop is closing down because of .... thanks....... difficulties. FINANCE
- c) The ...... refused to give the robbers any money.
- d) When I grow up I want to be an ... ALCOUNT
- e) Her father would like her to run one of his shops, but she finds shopkeeping totally
- f) Thank you for your generosity; we shall always be ......to you. DEBT

### **Exercise 2**

Complete the following sentences with a phrase formed from put. Write one word in each blank space.

EXAMPLE: If you take the job in Ireland the company will *put you up* at a hotel until you find a flat.

- a) At yesterday's meeting they ...... a proposal for a new shopping centre behind the church.
- b) Unless I ...... my prices, I won't be able to pay the rent for my shop.

c)	They managed to the fire, but all the goods in the shop were damaged.
ď	Thank you for all your help – I hope we haven't you too much.
e)	I don't know why his customers
f)	'Shopright. Good morning.'  'Good morning. Could you
g	Head Office has decided to
h)	) While you are working in this shop you mustn't smoke because it
	customers
i)	We shall have to the opening of the new shop until next week, as we haven't finished the decorating.
j)	I've nowhere to stay; could you me for the night?
	Exercise 3: Conditionals First and / Second conds / The
	See if you can remember the formation and uses of the conditional tenses. Wherever two alternatives are given cross out the one that is wrong.
	First conditional
	Formation: 'if' + present, will/would + infinitive (with/without 'to').  Use: an action, event or state that is impossible/possible and fairly likely/unlikely.  Examples: sentences 1/2 and 3/4 below.
	Second conditional
	Formation: 'if' + past, would/would have + infinitive/past participle.  Use: an action, event or state that is hypothetical – either impossible/possible or at least unlikely/likely.  Examples: sentences 3/4 and 5/6 below.
	Third conditional
	<b>Formation</b> : 'if' + past perfect, will/would + 'have' + infinitive/past participle.

for an action, event or state in the future/past to speculate/predict what

Use:

*might happen/might have happened.* **Examples:** sentences 2/3 and 4/5 and 6/7 below.

# Examples

- 1 If you go to the shops, will you get me a bar of chocolate?
- 2 If they'd had the lampshade in blue, I'd have bought it.
- 3 I'll let you know if we get any more delivered.
- 4 If we bought another sofa, where would we put it?
- 5 If I hadn't bought it, you'd have complained.
- 6 I'd be insulted by that advertisement if I were a woman.
- 7 I wouldn't have had enough money for my bus fare home if I'd bought your chocolate.

Exe	ercise 4
	ish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence nted before it.
	EXAMPLE: If we had bought a new washing machine, the kitchen wouldn't have flooded.
	ANSWER: We didn't buy a new washing machine and so the kitchen flooded.
a)	If I don't hear from you by the end of the week, I won't order it.  Unless by the code of the week, I won't order it.
b)	I didn't go by train, so I wasn't in the train crash.
	If I had your ag how a word was the a in constraint
c)	I won't buy her the orange dress because she has red hair.
	If she
d)	He bought the largest size and so the sweater was too big for her.
	If he tod the day to the the the today of the 2000 to the control
e)	Unless you buy something, he'll be angry.
	If you street by 22 me and the mile to any
f)	They forgot to take their credit card and so they didn't buy any furniture.
g)	If they would have bought and funta- I'll buy them, but only because they're cheap.
01	If they
h)	His present shop is too small for him to make a good living.
	His present shop is not
i)	The shelves are too narrow to store his goods.
	The shelves are not

j)	There is too little space for his customers.  There is not
k)	His shop's turnover is so low that he can hardly pay the rent.  His shop has Alexander Late Late Can
1)	The scarves were so beautiful that he hung them in the shop window.  They were
	The bed was so comfortable that she couldn't resist buying it.  It was
Exe	ercise 5
	each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.
If I	(1) not gone Christmas shopping ten years ago, I would never
	(2) applied for my present job and I would not now be a rich man. That may
sou	nd strange, but if I (3) not gone Christmas shopping, I would not
/.	(4) spent so much money; if I (5) not spent so much money, I
woı	ald not
	(8) from the bank, I
/.	(10) not had to pay the interest, I(11) not have tried to get a
bett	er job. So here I am, with
deb	t. Nowadays I buy nothing on(14) – I pay(15) for
eve	rything. I often think it would be nice to emigrate, but where would I get
(16)	a good job as I have now? And could I find a place that was different(17)
to b	e interesting but not (18) different that I would be unhappy there? So,
eve:	ry time they put(19) my salary, I put(20) making a
dec:	ision.
Exe	rcise 6
Cho	ose the word or phrase $(A, B, C \text{ or } D)$ which best completes each sentence.
1	You pay a ten per cent now and the rest over two years.  A credit B deposit C interest D loan

40

18 If the shop had been open, I .... Some paint.

A bought B had bought C would buy D would have bought

- 19 Unless you A. .q.e.... now, the shop will be shut.
  Ago B will go C went D would go
- 20 If the butcher .....3 ..... a wider range of meat, he would get more customers. A offers B offered C had offered D would have offered
- 21 They sell ......h.... lovely furniture that it was hard to choose which chair to buy. A so B such C too D enough
- I asked them to deliver the chair because it was .......... heavy for me to carry. A so B such C too D enough
- 23 The chair wasn't light ... D..... for me to carry. A so B such C too D enough
- 24 The chair was ..... A.... heavy that I couldn't carry it. A so B such C too D enough
- 25 It was ..... a heavy chair that I couldn't carry it. A so B such C too D enough

# Exercise 7

10

At the end of the following passage you will find a number of questions or unfinished sentences, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Give only one answer to each question. Read the passage right through before choosing your answers.

One day when Philip had been at Lynn's for three months, Mr Sampson, the buyer came into the department, fuming with anger. The manager, happening to notice the costume window as he came in, had sent for the buyer and made satirical remarks upon the colour scheme. Forced to submit in silence to his superior's sarcasm, Mr Sampson took it out on the assistants; and he rated the wretched fellow whose duty it was to dress the window.

'If you want a thing well done you must do it yourself,' Mr Sampson stormed. 'I've always said it and I always shall. One can't leave anything to you chaps. Intelligent you call yourselves, do you? Intelligent!'

He threw the word at the assistants as though it were the bitterest term of reproach. 'Don't you know that if you put an electric blue in the window it'll kill all the other blues?'

He looked round the department ferociously, and his eye fell upon Philip.

'You'll dress the window next Friday, Carey. Let's see what you can make of it.'

He went into his office, muttering angrily. Philip's heart sank. When Friday morning came he went into the window with a sickening sense of shame. His cheeks were burning. It was horrible to display himself to the passers-by, and though he told himself it was foolish to give way to such a feeling he turned his back to the street. There was not much chance that any of the students at the hospital would pass along Oxford Street at that

i timoler

- 20 hour, and he knew hardly anyone else in London; but as Philip worked, with a huge lump in his throat, he fancied that on turning round he would catch the eye of some man he knew. He made all the haste he could. By the simple observation that all reds went together, and by spacing the costumes more than was usual, Philip got a very good effect; and when the buyer went into the street to look at the result he was obviously pleased. . . .
- 25 Philip was put on the job regularly, but he could not accustom himself to the publicity; and he dreaded Friday morning, on which the window was dressed, with a terror that made him awake at five o'clock and lie sleepless with sickness in his heart. The girls in the department noticed his shamefaced way, and they very soon discovered his trick of standing with his back to the street. They laughed at him and called him 'sidey'.

(From Of Human Bondage by W. Somerset Maugham)

- 1 Mr Sampson was angry with the assistants because
  - A The wrong person had done the window display.
  - B No one had done the window display.
  - C The manager had criticised the window display.
  - Mark The window display had been too strongly lit.
- 2 Philip's reaction to doing the window was one of
  - A anger.
  - B embarrassment.
  - C pleasure.
  - D boredom.
- 3 From a reading of the passage, it is most likely that Philip
  - A has always lived in London.
  - B has never been to London.
  - C moved to London to work at Lynn's.
  - ame to London to study medicine.
- 4 When Philip did the window display,
  - A he did it quickly.
  - B he put the costumes close together.
  - C he used only one shade of red.
  - D he made a very poor job of it.
- 5 The reason Philip woke up early and couldn't get back to sleep was
  - A he was sick.
  - B the girls laughed at him.
  - Let he had to do the window display.
  - D his back hurt.

# Unit 6 The Arts

lash for look forces.

# This unit gives practice in

**Vocabulary:** word families on the topic (Exercises 1, 2 and 8) **Phrasal verbs:** combinations with *look* (Exercises 3 and 8);

revision of previous units (Exercise 8)

Compound words: compounds with look (Exercise 8)

**Verb structures:** all tenses in the passive (Exercises 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8)

Other grammar: question tags (Exercises 6, 7 and 8)

Reading comprehension: (Exercise 9)

# Exercise 1

The word in capitals at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space. Fill each blank in this way.

EXAMPLE: The speed of his painting is *legendary*.

LEGEND

a) All of his ... packy ...... are about love.

POET

b) Are the events in the play real or .......?

FICTION

c) His autobiography is being ........................ by a Spanish playwright.

DRAMA

d) I love to paint but I haven't got much ...... ability.

ART

- e) ........., her songs are simple, but the lyrics are always interesting. MUSIC
- f) I like the play but I didn't like that particular ..............

PRODUCE

# Exercise 2

In the following sentences, replace the gap with a word for an artist or performer of one of the arts.

EXAMPLE: A good *poet* can find a word to rhyme with anything.

- b) The ......who played the part of the old man was very good.
- c) She is a better .... Pain of portraits than landscapes.
- d) The statue was carved by an unknown ..... Salp. 1. (54)
- e) He is a good all-round ... how he isn't a specialist on any one instrument.
- f) The ..... was thrilled when he saw the first of his plays performed.

Complete the following sentences with a phrase formed from *look*. Write one word in each blank space.

EXAMPLE: If you are ever in Venice, you must *look up* a friend of mine who is an artist there.

- b) The article has rather a lot of technical terms, but you can .....them ....... in my Dictionary of Architectural Terms.
- d) I loved her last play and I am really looking forward to seeing her new one.
- e) For her thesis she ...... the effects of Beethoven's deafness on his later music.

# √ Exercise 4: The passive

Here is a chance to revise the passive and all the tenses we have looked at so far. Write the number of each example in the middle column next to the correct tense. Then change the example to the passive. The second one has been done for you.

Tense	Example	Passive
present simple	.a	1012 K. 1. 3. 12 . 1012 2. V
present continuous	.7.	New songs are being composed all the time.
past simple	./0.	Was the amount but by the way
past continuous		the same in the second of Early
present perfect	C.A.	Its. plaje in ever less by
past perfect	1.1.	11 toming the board forms
will future	*,	par bor it william and by the water of
going to future	9.	Is the statue pay it and to the River
second conditional	2	broads to the same
third conditional		B. Grand and and beautiful

# Examples

No one had ever seen the play before.

2 The writer's husband will illustrate the book.

Would they make the film in colour?
By eight o'clock the orchestra was playing the overture.

5 They have not framed the painting properly. 6 Does an Italian actor play the part of Romeo?

People are composing new songs all the time.

8 They would have covered the surface in gold.

9 Is the President going to unveil the statue himself?

10 Did slaves build the monument?

# Exercise 5

Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce, from the following sets of words and phrases, sentences which together make a complete letter. Note carefully from the example what kind of alterations need to be made.

EXAMPLE: I be surprised / receive / letter / you this morning.

I was surprised to receive a letter from you this morning.

# Dear Sir,

I write / complain / play that / perform / your theatre last week.

a) I am white / should never / perform.

The play 1 so badly write / should never / perform.

b) The play are a badly write / the last week

But even / badly write play can / well produce – yours / not.

(a) But one being books with a play on se proll prome our Your production / badly act.

d) Your product is books acted

For a tragedy, subtle use / lighting / need; your production / light like / circus.

Men I next come / theatre, I hope / play / better write and that / produce / more care.

g) Want rot come to the throte I - e a play letter writing and the products Yours faithfully, be more core

Simon Dawson

subtle : suplex

	ger				-
1/	Ex	ar	CI	92	h

	ish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence ated before it.
	EXAMPLE: That his first novel is his best is generally agreed.
	ANSWER: It is generally agreed that his first novel is his best.
a)	Three million people watch television plays every week.  Television playsaceace
b)	The critics gave the play good reviews.  The play was give pad reviews by the critis.
c)	The composer would have played the piece if he had not been ill.  The piece
d)	A Greek architect is designing the new concert hall.  The new concert hall . 5. being designed by a freek architect.
e)	If a good translator can be found, they will sing the opera in English.  The opera
f)	If the novel were published in paperback, more people would read it.  The novel
g)	It was obvious that a genius had painted the portrait.  That the portrait had be painted by a fent was abvious.
h)	Two million people have already seen the exhibition.  The exhibition
i)	They are going to knock down the old theatre.  The old theatre
j)	They were still painting the scenery when I left the theatre.  The scenery when I left the theatre.  The scenery when I left the theatre.
k)	Isn't that a magnificent piece of sculpture?  That is a magnificent piece of sculpture, isn't it?
1)	Haven't I seen him in films?  I have t see h in film. Lave I?
m)	Does he write plays?
46	He doen't wite plays, doe, he?
TO	

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage, which is a speech by a tour guide. Use only one word in each space.

expect you all know that it ........ (4) painted by Leonardo Da Vinci, ...... (5) you? The Mona Lisa ...... (6) generally regarded as Leonardo's finest work, and he is widely .....(7) to be one of the finest .....(8) that has ever lived. Over the centuries people have ......(9) inspired by Mona Lisa's smile and numerous academic papers have ............................... (10) written to try to explain its meaning. But Leonardo, as well as being an ...parante. (11), was also an inventor. In Italy you can those sketches were .....(13) four hundred years before the aeroplane was ..... (14). At the moment a model is ..... (15) built, based on the sketches. When the model ......(16) finished, tests .......(17) be carried ever carved. 7. (2011. Exercise 8

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

- My favourite ..... is the one about the fox and the chicken, which shows how greed can lead to misfortune. A legend B novel C fable D history
- *The Princess and the Dragon is her favourite ....* B drama Chistory D fairy tale
- The ....^.... of Odysseus has some basis in historical fact. B fiction C fable D fairy tale
- convev. Clook-out Dlook over A outlook Boverlook
- The poet's use of language is remarkable but his ....... on life is depressing. B overlook Clook-out Dlook over A outlook
- I would like to know who painted this watercolour, but I can't ..... out the signature. Bset C put D look A make

7 Things are up – a record company has asked us to do a recording. A making B setting C putting D looking	
8 He doesn't make a lot of money from his music, but he earns enough to	? 
9 The Arts Council	
10 The police are the claim that the painting is a fake.  A getting on with B running through C looking into D setting al	bout
11 The artist confessed that he had painted the sky red only because he had blue paint.  A set off B run out of C looked for D put off	
12 The song recorded at this very moment. A is B is being C has been D will be	
13 If the theatre had more money, more plays performed. A will be B would be C will have been D had been	
14 His copy of <i>Moby Dick</i> read so much that it was falling apart. A is B was C has been D had been	
15 If the weather had been better, the repairs to the opera house finis now.  A have been B will be C would have been D had been	shed by
Architects must use the new materials that developed over the pasyears.  A are B were C have been D had been	st ten
17 Unfortunately the museumA redecorated, so we went to the park ir A was being B was C has been D had been	nstead.
18 The new portrait of the Queen exhibited at the National Gallery so next month.  A is B is going to be C was D has been	metime
19 She hasn't been in a film before, she? A did B is C has D does	
20 She wrote poetry as well, she? A had B hadn't C wrote D didn't	
21 The author must be mad,he? A isn't B mustn't C does D doesn't	

- 22 He can't draw people, ..... he?
  A does B doesn't C can D can't
- 23 If he had finished the painting, it would have been magnificent, ..... it?

  A hadn't B haven't C wouldn't D isn't
- 25 The part of the prince is played by a woman, ..... it? A isn't B didn't C does D did

25

At the end of the following passage you will find a number of questions or unfinished sentences, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Give only one answer to each question. Read the passage right through before choosing your answers.

Note: The scene takes place on the island of Sark, one of the Channel Islands, off the coast of France. The people who live there are known as the 'Sarkese'.

On that very same day, towards dusk, a cold tremor ran across the island, and the water in the bays began to reflect a strange and unhealthy colour. Within the space of a few minutes the sky had changed its nature. All day there had been no cloud. But now, the Sarkese turning their faces to the sky could see that they were in for a dirty night.

Innumerable small clouds, each one more filthy than its neighbour, began to pour themselves over the northern horizon, the last of the sunbeams slanting between them and lighting up the sea in livid patches. Behind this scurrying vanguard, the great storm clouds

gathered. Grey rulers of rain were already falling like smoke over Alderney.

Miss George in her bungalow to the north of the island where the land begins to fall away in a long narrowing peninsula, waddled to the window of her little stale sitting-room and faced the sky through the glass, curling her lip disdainfully at the particularly evillooking weather. Safe behind the window-panes she munched ignorantly at a piece of buttered toast. Yet, in spite of her contempt for the forces of nature, the scene was not entirely without interest to Miss George, for her brother-in-law, now in his grave, had once painted a picture of a storm at sea. She had told him quite frankly that she had never seen a storm at sea, or anywhere else, look anything like his painting, and he had been angry. Ever since then Miss George was reminded of this contretemps whenever there was a storm, and, because her brother-in-law was in his grave, felt it her duty to give the deceased his due and to glance at the sea and the sky to decide whether perhaps that picture had, after all, some connection with the elements. She stared fixedly, congratulating herself, as she always did, on the way she gave him every chance, but no. No. What faced her was nothing like that extraordinary picture. He was wrong again. She gave a wheeze of relief-a peculiar little sound to come from so vast a bulk-and it was with a glow of satisfaction that she returned to the fireside where a plate of buttered toast awaited her.

(From Mr Pye by Mervyn Peake)

- 1 For most of the day the weather had been
  - A changeable.
  - B cloudy.
  - C cold.
  - p fine.
- 2 What was the weather like at that particular moment?
  - A It was raining in both Alderney and Sark.
  - B It was cloudy in Sark and going to rain in Alderney.
  - C It had stopped raining in Sark and was now raining in Alderney.
  - ☑ It was raining in Alderney and going to rain in Sark.
- 3 Miss George thought her brother-in-law's painting
  - A did not look like a storm at sea.
  - B had been the cause of his death.
  - C was contemptible.
  - was interesting.
- 4 Miss George went to the window
  - because she was frightened of storms.
  - B to get some air because she couldn't breathe.
  - C to look at her brother-in-law's grave.
  - D to see if the storm looked like her brother-in-law's painting.
- 5 Miss George was
  - A sad.
  - B fat.
  - C hungry.
  - D ill.

# Unit 7 The Media

# This unit gives practice in

**Vocabulary:** word families on the topic (Exercises 1 and 7) **Phrasal verbs:** combinations with *take* (Exercises 2 and 7);

revision of previous units (Exercise 7)

Confusable verbs: talk, speak, say, tell (Exercises 6 and 7)
Verb structures: reported speech (Exercises 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7)
Other grammar: there is and it is (Exercises 5, 6 and 7)
Directed writing: information retrieval (Exercise 8)

# **Exercise 1**

In the following sentences replace the gap with a word for something that can be found in a **newspaper**.

EXAMPLE: The *cartoons* in this newspaper are very well-drawn, even if they are not always very funny.

- a) There is a very interesting .... On page 4 about the future of radio.
- b) You can never find anything in this silly newspaper because there is no list of
- c) Editors like short, eye-catching ...... that they can print in big letters.
- d) It is awful to have so many ...... in newspapers but, without them, the newspapers would cost much more.
- e) There was a mistake in yesterday's paper under a photograph of the Acropolis was a ...... which said: 'The Prime Minister arriving at Heathrow.'

# **Exercise 2**

Complete the following sentences with a phrase formed from *take*. Write one word in each blank space.

EXAMPLE: Our local newspaper has been taken over by a large national paper.

- b) He ..... directing only after years as an actor.
- c) On April 1st, thousands of viewers were ....... by a television documentary on Italian spaghetti trees.

d)	When the newspaper's circulation fig	ures improve, we shall
	more reporters, but not	before.
e)	She must	her mother, because her father has no writing
٠,	ability at all.	0
f)	•	r listeners can't too
	much information at once.	
'	Exercise 3: Reported speech (1)	
	<b>A</b> with a suitable expression of time fro	ported speech. Complete the sentences in column m the list below. Then, in column <b>B</b> , write the r to make any other necessary changes, e.g. to the een done for you.
	(before) tomor	rrow every weekend Since 2 o'clock this time tomorrow
	by the end of this week just now yesterday	Since 2 o'clock this time tomorrow until later
	yesteruny	until titler
	A: Original statement	B: Reported speech
	1 'We visit our sister every	. They said they visited their sister
	weekend.	
2	2 I'm trying to work	. She said she was typin to wark
		' ust the
3	3 'I've seen the filmbefare	. He said he had some him
		. /
4	4 'I've been sitting here .Sinse	
	2 o Clock	,
Ę	5 We saw Fiona Moderation	
		They said they had to see the
(	6 'We weren't expecting you all	. They said they hadaid sone time
	until later	· Hey all and lake
7	7 'I'll get the tickets fame(10)	. She said she would got the
	Λ	She said she would got the
8	8 I'll have finished the book $\lambda_{\overline{0}}$	. She said she wall have finded
	the end of this week	, the bok by the end of that week
9	9 . the time tomerrow 11	He said he
	be lying on a beach in France.'	a beach in trave by that time
		the following day

**B** Now summarise the main tense changes that take place in reported speech, in the following table.

	Direct speech		Reported speech
a	present simple	$\rightarrow$	2 1 2 52
b	present continuous	$\rightarrow$	gr. 74. n. 12.40.
c	present perfect	$\rightarrow$	part popert
d	past simple	$\rightarrow$	- in the second of the second
e	will	$\rightarrow$	

# **Exercise 4**

The following is part of a radio news report of a press conference. Write out the direct speech of the press conference in dialogue form.

One of the reporters asked the President if he had thought of resigning. The President replied that he had no intention of resigning while his country still needed him. The reporter then asked if the police were investigating the possibility that Government officials had committed fraud. The President said that they were and had been investigating the matter ever since stories had first appeared in the national press. He went on to say that there would be an official inquiry into the matter but that he had had no knowledge of what had been happening. He ended by announcing that he would be giving a further press conference the next day, by which time he would have found out more about the unfortunate affair.

Hazza you thought of recioning?

Reporter:	11uve you mought of resigning:
President:	I have a country
Reporter:	offices has commented francel
President:	They are and he at the miles were
	an to 11 Hor will
	the active that I have been thouse at
	what he will be given filled
	jour months to the ungertainty
	······

-					n			_
100	V	0	M.	0	В	C	0	5
-	$^{\wedge}$	c	ы	w	п	Э	ᆫ	-

	ish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence attended it.
	EXAMPLE: 'Can we take photographs?' asked the journalists.
	ANSWER: The journalists asked <i>if they could take photographs</i> .
a)	'Do you have any comment to make, Prime Minister?' asked the reporter.  The reporter wanted to know
b)	The magazine writer asked Mr Robson if he would give her an interview.  'Mr Robson, 'm' Mr Robso
c)	Where is Studio 3?' the newsreader asked.  The newsreader asked Shedis
d)	'How many casualties were there?' asked the journalist.  The journalist wanted to know how many canalts there was
e)	The interviewer asked Mr Heller how long he had been writing the novel.  'Mr Heller, has by home for been writing the novel.
f)	The news report contained some horrifying pictures.  There
g)	The transmission appears to have a fault.  There
h)	The rebels are thought to have captured the capital.  It is thought that the captul has been captured.
i)	Most people now get most of their information through television.  It is believed their information through television.
j)	Watching a badly-edited film is painful for her.  It is
Exc	ercise 6
Fill	each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only <b>one</b> word in each space.
the	great applause, the after-dinner speaker sat down. His

He hold he

UNIT 7

what he or (6) believes. He .arrange (7) his audience that
(8) were forces in any society which (9) like to limit that freedom. He
(10) that with freedom came responsibility, and that we
lose our freedom if we abusedt. (12). Hetol. (13) them he thought
thatdr. ( (14) was no excuse for newspapers which
about
paused and stared (17) all the journalists seated around the long table. He
sort will ever be (20) in The Globe while I am its editor.'

# Exercise 7

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

- 1 The couple ..... their engagement in the local paper.
  A publicised B announced C advertised D broadcast
- 3 His autobiography, *Life of a Newsman*, was ...... last year. A publicised B printed C published D broadcast
- 4 All of his radio plays have been ....... many times. A televised B printed C published D broadcast
- 5 The television crews have already .......... up their equipment to film tonight's debate.

  A made B run C set D taken
- 6 Every comic impersonator tries to ....... off the Prime Minister, but few do it well. A make B put C set D take
- 7 Some of the best pop bands in the country are getting together to ........... on a concert for charity.A get B put C set D take
- 8 The trouble with television acting is all the waiting; that ...... more out of the actors than the filming.

  A makes B puts C runs D takes
- 9 You could not hear what the minister was ...... because of the shouts of protest. A saying B speaking C talking D telling
- 10 She ...... the waiting reporters that she had nothing to say. A said B spoke C talked D told

11 I swear to ......... the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. A say B speak C talk D tell 12 If you want to be the foreign correspondent of a good newspaper, you must learn to ......... more languages. A say B speak C talk D tell 13 When English people meet, they always ..... about the weather. A say B speak C talk 14 What did the director .... A..... about the lighting? A say B speak C talk D tell 15 She said that she  $\dots \mathbb{R}$ ..... the programme at the next meeting. A discusses B is discussing C discussed D would discuss 16 I asked her ...... give a talk at the broadcasters' conference. A will she B would she C if she will D if she would 17 She said that she ....... you on the television news the day before. A saw Bhad seen Chas seen D was seeing 18 In her last recorded interview, she claimed that she ..... a woman's magazine. A never read B never read C has never read D had never read 19 I have been a reporter here for twenty years. At my interview, the editor asked me why .....to be a journalist. My answer was 'Why not?' A did I want B had I wanted CI wanted DI had wanted 20 He asked me how many people ........ in the studio that day. A there are B are there C there were D were there 21 ....... the best news bulletin I have ever seen. A It is B They are C There is D There are 22 ...... too few female sports reporters. A It is B They are C There is D There are 23 .... too much sport on television. A It is B They are C There is D There are A It is B They are C There is D There are A It is B They are C There is D There are

Mr and Mrs Ray and their two teenage children, James and Louise, have just sat down to watch television. Read the information about them below, then look at the TV page from today's newspaper. Using this information, complete the four paragraphs, saying which two programmes you think each person would most enjoy and why. Finally complete the fifth paragraph by choosing two programmes that should satisfy all of the family, giving reasons for your choice.

Mr Ray is very keen on sport and is interested in anything to do with history.

**Mrs Ray** is a keen gardener. She doesn't like plays, but she is always interested in programmes that deal with real life.

James is interested in social issues, psychology and crime.

**Louise** likes pop music and drama. She is also interested in feminism and the role of women.

CHANNEL 1

James

8 p.m.

Under 20
This week the popular teenage magazine programme features Madonna's new record and live music from a Jamaican rock band. Also reports on teenage lifestyles in the USA and the drug problem.

9 p.m.

Change of Life A new play for TV, starring May Wilcox as a recently divorced woman struggling to become an independent person again.

CHANNEL 2

Mrs Ray

Chatsworth House A look around one of the most visited stately homes in the country. The programme focuses on the gardens with their remarkable variety of plants

Mr Ras

Where's Daddy?

and flowers.

Interesting documentary which follows a week in the lives of three famous sportsmen and finds out the effect that their sporting commitments have on their families.

CHANNEL 3

Superbrain
The weekly search
to find the most
knowledgeable
person in the
country. This
week's special
interests include the
French Revolution
and the First World

Mr Ro

Janen

Killers

War.

Last in this very powerful series which looks at the causes of violence and tries to understand the state of mind of convicted murderers.

I think Mr Ray 1- interested in Marchin the process Superbrain
of Chamel 3 do to moved 18 (Existing the France Konst.
selve in the act of the interest
Man I wall fit in the wat of Daly i
12 de spole de
Ray love sport I think Mrs Ray would be interested in watch: Chatrosoth h
20 ce - 2 rece guelered. Also are should be interested in
cation Change of Lip a it is a propose that does in it was
lije Charge of Lip a it is a project that deal in the real
·······
I think James work and be interested in whom the popular Volu 20
a. i dec's invist in a the terrage of life typle
in it USA Boils, he would be intested in water
to the resource Sty to har rates I to every
I think Louise will worth Voly - hat my - that
1 think Louise
College Control of the state of
famin and the program include this used a copit about a
the contract of the contract o
The family should watch' Land Dodo followed by ' Under 20
Where's Daine ? I be to all the fort, and
The person of th
in the second of
is our brief, may for tecomo,

# Unit 8 Crime

Γŀ	nis unit gives practice in
	Vocabulary: word families on the topic (Exercises 1 and 7)  Phrasal verbs: combinations with break (Exercises 2 and 7);
Ε×	xercise 1
n	the following sentences replace the gap with a verb that means to commit a particular crime.
	EXAMPLE: He was <i>mugged</i> in the dark alley that leads to the station.
a)	They the old lady of all she had then hit her over the head.
)	He was so good atmy signature that even I couldn't tell which ones he had written and which ones I had written.
2)	After her house was for the second time, she put extra locks on all the windows and doors.
d)	The police thought that she hadm. which her husband but they could not prove it because they never found the body.
e)	Hethe clock when she wasn't looking.
Ēχ	rercise 2
	mplete the following sentences with a phrase formed from break. Write one word in each blank ace.
	EXAMPLE: The police had to <i>break down</i> the door to rescue the child.
1)	They an army depot to steal the guns they needed for the robbery.
))	The police have asked the public to look out for three dangerous convicts whoLincoln prison last night.
()	The boss of the gang told him to steal a good car, one which would not

d)	)	The robbers the building next to the bank, then
		the wall to get into the bank.
e)		After a long interrogation at the police station, the suspect
		and confessed.
f)		He climbed a tree,
		off his attacker.
	_	most (obligation)
		Action of the same
	D	Oo this exercise to check that you understand the uses of 'must' and 'have to'.
	1	To express an absence of obligation – to say that it is not necessary to do something – you use
		A have to B mustn't ©don't have to D must
		Example: It's quite an informal party, so you with more wear a suit.
	2	To express obligation in the past, you use
		A had to B must C needn't have D must have
		<b>Example:</b> When I started my new job, I have a medical examination.
	3	To express the idea that it is compulsory <i>not</i> to do something, you use
		A don't have to B don't need to C mustn't D needn't
		Example: Robert! You town talk to your father like that.
	4	Which one of these expressions cannot be replaced by a form of 'must' or 'have to'?
		A It will be necessary for me to go. B It was necessary for me to go. C It is necessary for me not to go. D It was necessary for me not to go. E It was not necessary for me to go.
	5	Does either of these sentences imply that a man was definitely shot?
		A They needn't have shot the man.  B They didn't need to shoot the man.
		Does either of the sentences imply that a man was definitely <i>not</i> shot?

Fin. prir	ish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence nted before it.
	EXAMPLE: Suspects are not obliged to say anything to the police.
	ANSWER: Suspects don't have to say anything to the police.
a)	It is not necessary for her to go to court.  She
b)	It is obligatory to wear a seat belt.  You must meet a seat belt.
c)	It will not be necessary for her to wear a uniform at work.
	She be not to wear a uniform at most
d)	It is forbidden to carry a gun in Britain.
	People must not carry a gua in Britain
e)	Shooting the mad dog was unavoidable.
	The mad dogmunt be sacrifical
f)	In order to rob the bank, it would be necessary to kill the guards.
	You were the the grade to rete to
g)	It wasn't necessary for the police to kill the robber.
	The police A didn't have to Will the nober
h)	The mugging victim is so afraid that she doesn't leave her house.
	The mugging victim is afraid of
i)	It is solving crime that interests the police inspector.
	The police inspector is interested in salving the coine
)	He is not very enthusiastic about talking to the press.
	He is not very keen en talking to the for
k)	Making public statements on police matters is his responsibility.
	He is
	He is the spomble of making public statement on po

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

A report called <i>The Police and the Public</i> came out yesterday. The report criticises the public
for
the public (3) too much suspicion. The fact that the police have
(4) deal with so many lies
(6) liars. According to the report, the police too often feel that they don't
to explain themselves
mistakes. The writers of the report (10) into cases where members of the
public have accused the police of(11) them unfairly. They conclude that, in
many cases, the police needn't (12) been so suspicious and should have at
least apologised for (13) the way they did.
I must (14), however, give the impression that the report is wholly critical.
It praises the wisdom (15) the police in (16) television appeals,
and it praises the public (17) responding so well to those appeals. The
writers end (18) saying that they look forward to (19) better
relations (20) the police and the public in the future.
Exercise 6 contable: policis
Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce, from the following sets of words and phrases, sentences which together make a complete letter. Note carefully from the example what kind of alterations need to be made.
EXAMPLE: I be surprised / receive / letter / you this morning.
ANSWER: I was surprised to receive a letter from you this morning.
Dear Chief Constable,
V
I write / congratulate you / fine behaviour / one / your constables.
a)
b) dot week I had to dive to the town to do some shopping
After buy what / have to buy , I / hardly carry / bags.
c) After busing what I had to bus I had to hadly come my by
One / your constables, P.C. Wilkins, see me struggle / carry everything.
d) (my pour le mandation de la company de trains
62 event

He	not have to help me but / insist / carry all / shopping all / way / car.
e)	He did not have to help me but inside of corresponded my observed we get / car, we find it / break into.
Wh	nen we get / car, we find it / break into.
f)	when we got an our found it books
For	tunately nothing / steal.
g)	Fortunately nothing was ablen
Un	fortunately / car be parked / no-parking area.
	Unfortunated the ar was perhed in a no-racking area
	C. Wilkins seem embarrassed / give me / parking ticket.
i)	PC willing saw me embarraned and jour me a parting title
Ple	ase thank him / help me and tell / I be ashamed / park where I do.
j)	Pleas I was he to before and toil
	Yours faithfully,
	Hannah Hewitt
Exe	ercise 7
Cho	oose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.
1	A murderer is usually given a long prison
	The defendant was lucky to get off with just a
3	When walking in crowded places you must be careful of pickets A shoplifters B muggers C pickpockets D burglars
4	When walking in dark, deserted places you must be careful of
5	After Steeling the post office, the gang split up.  A robbed B stolen C robbing D stealing
6	Help! I've just been Crobbing D stealing  A robbed B stolen C robbing D stealing
7	Let's through the plan one more time.  A break B get C put D run

8	My lawyer off negotiations when it became clear that the other side would not change their position.  A broke B put C set D took
9	It took hours to
10	The victim of the attack has since had a complete nervous
11	The police are looking into the causes of the of violence at yesterday's demonstration.  A break-out B breakdown C breakthrough D outbreak
12	A man has been arrested for the at the jeweller's.  A break-up B break-in C breakthrough D breakdown
13	If you told the police all you know, you meet go to prison.  A mustn't B needn't have C didn't have to D wouldn't have to
14	He Analon. run away because nobody thought he had done the robbery.  A mustn't B needn't have C mustn't have D wouldn't have to
15	I to court, so I stayed at home.  A had to go B needn't have gone C didn't need to go D mustn't go
16	You know you don't have borrow a car without the owner's permission.  A must B don't have to C needn't D mustn't
17	She is Agood B interested C keen D responsible
18	The judge is
19	P.C. Wilson is A ashamed B frightened C afraid D not used
20	They accused B criticised C punished D blamed
21	The police succeeded finding the bank robbers.  A on B for C in D to
22	The policeman insisted escorting the victim home.  A on B for C in D to
23	I look forward seeing you in court.  A on B for C in D to

- 24 After the trial she congratulated him ... @m.... winning the case. A on Babout

# 

# Exercise 8

At the end of the following passage you will find a number of questions or unfinished sentences, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Give only one answer to each question. Read the passage right through before choosing your answers.

That first visit to Wandsworth had had a profound effect upon me. Prison, before, had been an unknown quantity. I suppose that what I had expected were gangs of hard-faced, dangerous-looking men, marching about, barely kept in check by their keepers. But instead of feeling frightened of the inmates I was frightened of the prison officers. Their very expressions had been a threat, as though I was little better than those locked up. The implication was somehow that any minute it might be my turn. I could still taste the panic in my mouth when they had locked us into the visitors' waiting-room. I hadn't bargained for that. Nor had I bargained for the sense of shame induced simply by being in the place. I hadn't bargained for the deprivation – the deprivation on the faces of the men who were locked up: the naked hunger on their faces, the hunger for normal life, for human warmth, for touch and feeling.

I had also been puzzled by the other visitors, who sat so casually in the waiting-room. To me it was awe-inspiring, and rather dreadful, to be waiting in a prison to see someone who had committed a crime. But to them it seemed an everyday affair. I had never thought very much about class before, but thinking back now it was fairly clear that the waiting women hadn't looked like the wives of doctors or solicitors. This led me to wonder whether being born in a certain stratum of society, or a certain location, meant that you were conditioned to regard imprisonment, and the actions that had preceded it, as facts of life. If so, was it a matter of education, or where you lived, or money, or something else, and if so, what? Were professional people more honest, or were they simply better at avoiding detection? Or did they commit crimes in 'grey' areas, such as tax avoidance, which were somehow more socially acceptable and probably less likely to lead to conviction than, say, burglary?

It had never occurred to me before that crime might be related to anything other than one's own innate wickedness. You were either wicked and broke the law, or you weren't and didn't. The idea that it might be related in some way to where you had been brought up was a new one to me. I had much to learn, and wondered whether I would ever really understand what it was all about, and what prisons were for, and how one stopped children from becoming the sort of people who ended up there.

(From *Knockback* by Peter Adams and Shirley Adams)

- The writer thought the prisoners looked
  - A threatening.
  - hard-faced.
  - deprived.
  - frightened.

- 2 Most of the women found the experience of prison-visiting
  - x ordinary.
  - B awful.
  - C intimidating.
  - D puzzling.
- 3 What is the writer's point about tax avoidance and burglary?
  - It is easier to avoid tax than to break into people's houses.
  - B Avoiding tax is not as bad as stealing from houses.
  - C A person who breaks into people's houses is much more likely to get punished.
  - D It is easier to catch people who avoid tax than it is to catch burglars.
- 4 After the visit the writer thought that
  - A middle-class people were more honest than working-class people.
  - p crime might be caused by environment.
  - C people who broke the law were basically evil.
  - D she had learnt how to stop children going to prison.
- 5 The writer was deeply affected by the visit because
  - A it frightened her.
  - B it filled her with disgust.
  - C it depressed her.
  - Do it made her think.

# Unit 9 Playing Games

c)

e)

school . p. lygrand .....

to win somethis (good)

to be. t & somethis (good)

algoring This unit gives practice in Vocabulary: word families on the topic (Exercises 1, 2 and 7) **Phrasal verbs:** combinations with *come* (Exercises 3 and 7); revision of previous units (Exercise 7) Confusable verbs: (win and beat (Exercises 1, 6 and 7) Verb structures: modal verbs of possibility, deduction and ability (Exercises 4, 5, 6 and 7) Other grammar: relative clauses (Exercises 5, 6 and 7) **Directed writing:** information retrieval (Exercise 8) Exercise 1 The word in capitals at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space. Fill each blank in this way. He said 'Good morning' in a most *friendly* way. **FRIEND** My teacher *encouraged* me to take this exam. **COURAGE** When he plays cards, he's very . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . he hates losing. a) COMPETE b) Don't be ashamed because you lost; when Brazil play like that, they are unfrentable BEAT The ...... of this match will play Maria Fernandez in the next round. WIN d) **MATCH** When Björn Borg retired, it was a great .....to tennis. LOSE He knocked out his .... popular in the third round. **OPPOSE** Exercise 2 Fill each blank with a word formed from the word play (example: playboy). This is a game for four ... p. layers...... Don't be frightened of the dog; he's not vicious, just ...... b) We have known each other for years; in fact he was my ....... when I was a child. The children don't like it when it rains at playtime, because they can't go out into the

- Shakespeare is the most famous English ..... I found the last part of the tape difficult to understand - could you Ap. ... that part, please? Exercise 3 Complete the following sentences with a phrase formed from come. Write one word in each blank space. EXAMPLE: I can't remember how it came about, but at one time I was the only goalkeeper that the club had. He tried a very complicated move but unfortunately it didn't ..... ! You only have two minutes left to score a goal. the press. to play us, because they have never been here before. I was unconscious for a few seconds, but I ...... when someone threw cold water over me. Exercise 4: Modals of possibility, deduction and ability Check that you understand how to express possibility, deduction and ability. Match each of the sentences 1-8 with the sentence from a-h that is closest in meaning. 1 He might not play. a Clearly he isn't playing. 2 He must have played. **b** Perhaps he didn't play – I don't know. Perhaps he won't play. 3. He can't be playing. 4 He could have played. **d** It is possible that he will play.
  - 6 He may not have played.
    7 He could play.
    8 He can't have played.
    h It was possible for him to play but he didn't.

Obviously he played.

Which of the sentences 1–8 express deduction?

5 He was able to play.

Fin.	ish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence ated before it.
	EXAMPLE: Our match took place in spite of the rain.
	ANSWER: We were able to play our match in spite of the rain.
a)	It is possible that I saw the match.  I could have see I make
b)	It was possible for them to win but they didn't.  They could have by they didn't
c)	Our team managed to win because the players train harder.  Our team was
d)	Perhaps he'll beat her but it's doubtful.  He Endfront for him to beat her
e)	The captain scored a marvellous goal – he's a friend of mine.  The captain, who was a score of the captain, who was a score of the captain and
f)	The team manager is going to retire at the end of the season. I had a very interesting talk with him at half-time.  The team manager, with
g)	It takes years to learn to play chess well. It's a very ancient game.  Chess, which
h)	The North Stand is going to be replaced. The disaster occurred there.  The North Stand, where
i)	I described a player to you yesterday. That's him.  He described to you yesterday. That's him.
j)	Steffi Graf was born in this house.  This is house where Steffi Graf was been
k)	She used this racquet in the final of the French Open.  This is

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

/
The 1980 European Cup Final, (1) was the first time that the two teams had
was held in Madrid,
(5) to win because their defence was good and they took their one real
chance of a goal. The result (6) have been very different if Hamburg had
been
and attacked but
team was Kevin Keegan,(10) is in fact English. After the(11),
Keegan said that Forest had(12) only because they had(13) so
negatively. The British public, to
impressed by Keegan's remarks. The Forest manager,
must (16) inspired his players, was delighted that his team had
(17) the German champions. He was the hero of Nottingham together with John
Robertson, the man (18) goal had (19) the game for Forest and
kept thec.p (20) in Nottingham for the second year running.

### Exercise 7

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

- 1 The first round produced several wonderful ... mediche.
  A plays B competitions C matches D tournaments
- 2 Don't look so sad hockey is only a ......................, after all. A match B play C race D game
- 3 I saw a marvellous ..... last week about a retired footballer. A match B play C competition D game
- 4 He ...... the tournament even though he knew he couldn't win. A took place B played C took part in D practised
- 5 We we... all our matches so far. A won B have won C beat D have beaten
- 6 This is the only team in the competition that we haven't ... Lea to ... A win B won C beat D beaten
- 7 She has succeeded in Minning against the best opponents. A winning B to win C beating D to beat

.lo. win. the cup you only have to win five matches. A winning to win C beating D to beat He never really ... Canc. over losing in the 1988 final. A came Bgot Cput Dran C ran A came Bput D set 11 He tricked his opponent by ..... out that he was injured. A coming B making C running D setting A came B made C set D took very well together. A come B get C put D take 14 It ... fan: ... be my turn because I've just had a turn. B might C needn't D can't They well out beat us only because we played so badly. A could have B might C must have D were able to 16 I want you all to do your best because the national team manager . ........ watching. B might have been C might have D might be 17 He ..... have scored but he didn't kick the ball hard enough. B may C must D can't 18 She . Man.... not have been playing that day – I can't remember. A could B may C must D can A could have B might have C must have D can't have The player ...... score is the highest wins. A who B that C whose D whom The player to .... the ball is hit must try to hit it back. 21 A who B that C where D whom This is the place ...where... the judges sit. A which B that C whose D where

23 The champion, ...wha... comes from Australia, is very popular. A who B that C which D whom

25 The tournament, ... is to be held in Greece, is the fiftieth. A who B that C where D which

#### Exercise 8

would not be so suitable.

Three friends, all teenagers, decide to go to a holiday camp in Greece which offers activity holidays. They have to choose one of four courses, shown in the table. Using this information and the information about the three friends, complete the three paragraphs, saying which course would be the best for each person and giving reasons for your choice. Briefly explain why the other courses

huhidy come

**Jane** is very studious and loves finding out about things. The only sport she likes is horse-riding, which she is very good at. If possible she would like to take up photography, but she hasn't got a camera.

**Paul** is very adventurous. He loves all kinds of sports, except those involving animals. He would like to try hang-gliding. He hates any kind of studying.

**Lucy** is a keen photographer. She is very interested in wildlife, and she likes swimming and sailing.

	Morning	Afternoon
Course A	Survival training: outdoor excursions which include climbing, canoeing, swimming and hiking. OR Lessons in the language and culture of Greece.	Full programme of team sports.
Course B	Field trips to find out about the history and geography of the region. OR Sailing.	Horse-riding (not beginners). OR Team sports.
Course C	Learn a new sport: over twenty different sports to choose from. OR Horse-riding (beginners only).	Nature trips: study the wildlife of the area. Some classroom work. OR Horse-riding (not beginners).
Course D	Photo safari: excursions to find local culture and wildlife. Some classroom work. (Cameras not supplied). OR Horse-riding (not beginners).	Water sports. OR Hang-gliding (beginners accepted).

UNIT 9

The best choice for Jane would be	
	······································
The best choice for Paul would be	
The best choice for Lucy would be	

### Unit 10 Food and Fitness

Vocabulary: word families on the topic (Exercises 1, 2, 5 and 6)

EXAMPLES: He said 'Good morning' in a most *friendly* way.

My teacher *encouraged* me to take this exam.

a) It was lovely to get a .clisher....., because we all hate washing up.

revision of previous units (Exercise 5) Verb structures: infinitives and gerunds (Exercises 3, 4, 5 and 6)

The word in capitals at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits

**FRIEND** 

DISH

COURAGE

This	unit	gives	practice	in		
------	------	-------	----------	----	--	--

**Reading comprehension:** (Exercise 7)

suitably in the blank space. Fill each blank in this way.

**Exercise 1** 

**Phrasal verbs:** combinations with *go* (Exercise 5);

Other grammar: neither and so (Exercises 4 and 5)

b)	I expect you to be here at	MEAL
c)	What you eat is not . newship enough.	NOURISH
d)	It is hard work to free a large family.	FOOD
e)	It is hard work to	FIT
	ercise 2	
Fill	l each blank with a word formed from the word <b>cook</b> (example: <b>cooking</b> ).	
a)	Many people in Britain have gasCooker	
b)	You can cook it if you like but I think it is nicer	
c)	I am attending a very goodclass at night school.	
d)	I'll do the if you promise to do the washing up.	
e)	Vegetables are more nourishing if they are just lightly	
f)	The hotel employs three full-time	
Nov app	w match the words you have written with the correct definitions. Use the singular form toropriate.	vhere
1.		
2 .	union lead = raw	
74		

			anuelo at	root = and	UNIT 10
4 5	cooled cooler cooler	<ul><li>act of making m</li><li>art of making m</li></ul>	rilled, roast, etc. neals neals pilling, roasting, etc.	toort = areal  \$ 1/4: a.  flid - powle	a la ra. l
	<ul><li>by an infinitive. For a Write your answer in</li><li>A Verbs which ar</li><li>B Verbs which ar</li><li>C Verbs which chair the infinitive on</li></ul>	neck that you remembeeach group of verbs be the boxes.  The followed by the second by the second their meaning their the gerund.	infinitive. gerund. ng according to whe	lowed by a gerund and following types it below the following types it below ther they are follow and without a chang	ed by
		Group2 hope want sexpect sexpe	Group3	Group4 avoid 6 enjoy 6 adore 1	
	Group5	Group6  go on G regret I try I	Group7  miss 6 detest 5 dislike 6		
E>	cercise 4				
	nish each of the follow inted before it.	ing sentences in such	a way that it means	exactly the same as the	sentence
	EXAMPLE: My do		o put on any more v		
a)			at and get some exe	rcise.	
)	If you want to be Being healthy me	healthy you mustr	n't eat too much.		
2)	I miss eating outd	loors.			

d)	I jog to work – it gives me pleasure.
	I enjoy
e)	I look forward to having lunch with you again some time.  I hope .to.hask .lish .with . you again . aone .ne.
f)	He and his wife hate walking anywhere.  She hates walking anywhere and so . hun hunbanal
g)	Beans and rice are good for you.  Beans are good for you and so
h)	Both Mary and James will detest having to eat healthy food.  Mary won't like eating healthy food and neither
i)	Henry and George trained hard for the charity race.  Henry trained hard for the charity race and so . dick
Ex	ercise 5
Cho	pose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.
1	Stew is a typical Irish
2	Would you like a snack or our three- Counce lunch? A dish B plate C course D helping
3	What you need is a good hotmee
4	Would you like a second of anything? A course B helping C dish D plate
5	I'm sorry, I shouldn't have gone grainst your instructions.  A through B without C against D into
6	We wentthing h. every stage of the recipe very carefully.  A through B in for C on D off
(7)	He's still ill, but he's got this crazy idea of going body-building.  A into B in for C over D through
. 8	It's no wonder the water hasn't boiled – the flame has
9	Business at the restaurant is so good that he has on another chef.  A got B gone C put D taken

10	If I let him, he would on exercising all day.  A get B go C put D take
11	I'll go jogging with you as soon as I 9.2 over this cold.  A come B get C go D run
12	I used to do a lot of weight-lifting, but I off it when I hurt my back.  A broke B put C took D went
13	Thank you, I
14	I
15	They dislike Andrew. for a lot of people.  A cook B to cook C cooking D to cooking
16	She plans a restaurant soon. A open B to open C opening D to opening
17	I am looking forward 72
18	I'm afraid that dinner isn't ready because I forgot
19	He stopped Smoking when he started training seriously.  A smoke B to smoke C smoking D to smoking
20	I mean to the three kilos before the holidays.  A lose B to lose C losing D to losing
21	She won't go to the restaurant and neither
22	She wouldn't have enjoyed the meal and neitherworld he.  A has B hasn't C would D wouldn't
23	She might have liked the dessert and so
24	The washing-up has been done and so the ironing.  A has B be C does D was
25	She eats neither meat fish.  A neither B and C nor D but

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

mer = 75 1

#### **Bombay Chicken**

#### Exercise 7

At the end of the following passage you will find a number of questions or unfinished sentences, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Give only one answer to each question. Read the passage right through before choosing your answers.

"What would you like?" I said gallantly.

"I always enjoy a light lunch," she volunteered. I sighed with premature relief, only to find that light did not necessarily mean "inexpensive".

She smiled sweetly up at the waiter, who looked as if *he* wouldn't be wondering where his next meal might be coming from, and ordered just a sliver of smoked salmon, followed by two tiny tender lamb cutlets. Then she hesitated, but only for a moment, before adding "and a side salad".

I studied the menu with some caution, running my finger down the prices, not the dishes.

"I also eat lightly at lunch," I said mendaciously. "The chef's salad will be quite enough for me." The waiter was obviously affronted but left peaceably. . . .

The food arrived, or that is to say her smoked salmon did, and I sat silently watching her eat my bank account while I nibbled a roll. I looked up only to discover a wine waiter hovering by my side.

"Would you care for some wine?" said I, recklessly.

"No, I don't think so," she said. I smiled a little too soon: "Well, perhaps a little something white and dry."

The wine waiter handed over a second leather-bound book, this time with golden grapes embossed on the cover. I searched down the pages for half bottles, explaining to

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my guest that I never drank at lunch. I chose the cheapest. The wine waiter reappeared a moment later with a large silver salver full of ice in which the half bottle looked drowned, and, like me, completely out of its depth. A junior waiter cleared away the empty plate while another wheeled a large trolley to the side of our table and served the lamb cutlets and the chef's salad. At the same time a third waiter made up an exquisite side salad for my guest which ended up bigger than my complete order. I didn't feel I could ask her to swap.

To be fair, the chef's salad was superb – although I confess it was hard to appreciate such food fully while trying to work out a plot that would be convincing if I found the bill

came to over thirty-seven pounds.

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"How silly of me to ask for white wine with lamb," she said, having nearly finished the half bottle. I ordered a half bottle of the house red without calling for the wine list....

When the waiter cleared away the empty dishes he asked my guest if she would care for anything else.

"No, thank you," she said – I nearly applauded. "Unless you have one of your famous apple surprises."

"I fear the last one may have gone, madam, but I'll go and see."

Don't hurry, I wanted to say, but instead I just smiled as the rope tightened around my neck. A few moments later the waiter strode back in triumph weaving between the tables holding the apple surprise, in the palm of his hand, high above his head. I prayed to Newton that the apple would obey his law. It didn't.

"The last one, madam."

"Oh, what luck," she declared.

"Oh, what luck," I repeated, unable to face the menu and discover the price. I was now attempting some mental arithmetic as I realised it was going to be a close run thing.

"Anything else, madam?" the ingratiating waiter inquired.

I took a deep breath.

"Just coffee," she said.

"And for you, sir?"

"No, no, not for me." He left us. I couldn't think of an explanation for why I didn't drink coffee.

She then produced from the large Gucci bag by her side a copy of my novel, which I signed with a flourish, hoping the head waiter would see me and feel I was the sort of man who should be allowed to sign the bill as well, but he resolutely remained at the far end of the room while I wrote the words "An unforgettable meeting" and appended my signature.

While the dear lady was drinking her coffee I picked at another roll and called for the bill, not because I was in any particular hurry, but like a guilty defendant at the Old Bailey I preferred to wait no longer for the judge's sentence. A man in a smart green uniform, whom I had never seen before appeared carrying a silver tray with a folded piece of paper on it looking not unlike my bank statement. I pushed back the edge of the check slowly and read the figure: thirty-six pounds and forty pence. I casually put my hand into my inside pocket and withdrew my life's possessions and then placed the crisp new notes on the silver tray. They were whisked away. The man in the green uniform returned a few moments later with my sixty pence change, which I pocketed as it was the only way I was going to get a bus home. The waiter gave me a look that would have undoubtedly won him a character part in any film produced by the lady's distinguished husband.

(From A Quiver Full of Arrows by Jeffrey Archer)



- 1 The woman preferred
  - A large, expensive, lunches.
  - B small, expensive lunches.
  - C small, cheap lunches.
  - D large, cheap lunches.

#### 2 The writer

- A chose the least expensive half bottle of white wine on the menu.
- B would have ordered a half bottle of wine, if there had been any on the menu.
- C ordered only a half bottle of wine, because he didn't drink at lunchtime.
- D ordered a half bottle of white wine when the woman wanted red.
- 3 The writer didn't enjoy his salad because
  - A he was busy working out the plot for his next novel.
  - B the woman's salad was so much better.
  - he was thinking of what to do if the meal was too expensive.
  - D he felt too embarrassed by the number of waiters.
- 4 The writer paid for the meal
  - in cash.
  - B by cheque.
  - C by selling his possessions.
  - D by showing a letter from his bank.
- 5 The man in the green uniform gave the writer a strange look because
  - A his behaviour had been odd.
  - B he had used an unusual method of payment.
  - C he was a famous man.
  - he had not left a tip.
- 6 Throughout the meal the writer was worried because
  - (A) he didn't know what to order.
  - B he didn't know how to behave.
  - C he wanted to ask the woman a favour.
  - D he didn't have much money.

# Unit 11 Health and First Aid

			ots ocima
This unit gives pract	ice in	0	- color por
Phrasal verbs: core Confusable verbs: Verb structures:	d families on the topic (Exer mbinations with <i>turn</i> (Exer vision of previous units (Ex- <i>lie</i> and <i>lay</i> (Exercise 7) future continuous, future p (Exercises 3, 4 and 7) articles (Exercises 5, 6 and 7 information retrieval (Exer	cise 7); ercise 7) erfect, future perfect con ')	tinuous
Exercise 1			
	the end of each of the following ace. Fill each blank in this way.		m a word that fits
	aid 'Good morning' in a mo teacher encouraged me to tak		FRIEND COURAGE
a) We can't give you	u the drug yet, as it is still	testing	TEST
) This is a very		u ought to live somewhe	re drier. HEALTH
c) The dentist's	Strepeno is closed on	Thursday.	SURGEON
d) I've tried almost	every type of!!!	there is, but I still do	on't feel any
better.			TREAT
e) There was nothin	ng the doctor could do becar	use her illness wasin	1.1.6.
			CURE
Exercise 2		t.	
,	es, replace the gap with a word		
	ng her stay in India, she cau	•	
	ne in to work today – he's g		
possible.	napperd and to see I	Dr Lees – for tomorrow n	norning if
) I've got really bac	d – I mus	t see the dentist.	
I) Take thistall	three times a day	y after meals.	
) The dector	him thorough!	ly but could find nothing	wrong

#### Exercise 3: The future (2)

See if you can remember the uses of the future continuous, future perfect and future perfect continuous tenses. Match up the name of the tense with its use (A, B, or C) and an example (1, 2, or 3). Write your answers in the table.

-	Future continuous	Future perfect	Future perfect continuous
Use: Example:	.E.	.A. .A.	

UsesA To express actions or events completed before a given time in the future.B To express actions that are in progress at a given time in the future.

C To express the idea of an action starting before a given time in the future and continuing up to that time.

**Examples 1** The doctor will have been doing the tests for an hour.

**2** The doctor will have done the tests.

3 The doctor will be doing the tests.

Suppose that the doctor starts the tests at 2 o'clock and finishes them at 4.30. Which of these phrases go with which of the three examples above?

a At 4 o'clock 3 b At 5 o'clock 2 c At 3 o'clock 1.

#### **Exercise 4**

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

EXAMPLE: The medicine will be delivered before 9 o'clock.

ANSWER: By 9 o'clock the medicine will have been delivered.

a) They will leave before 3 o'clock.

By 3 o'clock ... they will have left.

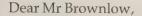
e) They will find a cure for cancer before the end of the century.

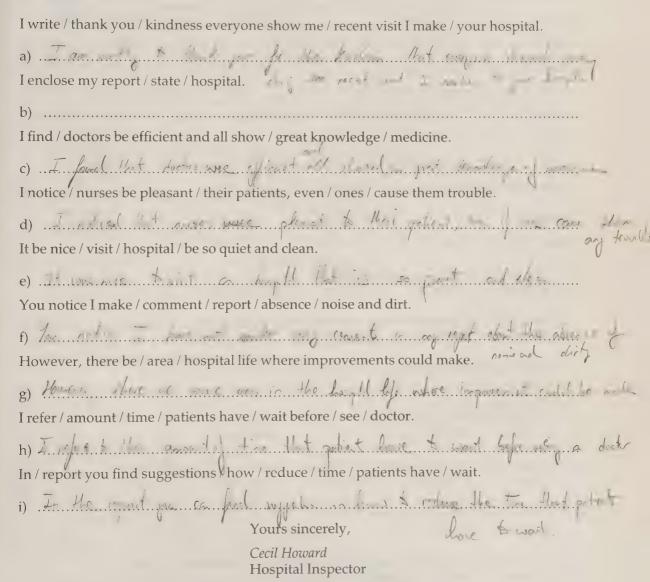
By the end of the century a cure

Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce, from the following sets of words and phrases, sentences which together make a complete letter. Note carefully from the example what kind of alterations need to be made.

EXAMPLE: I be surprised / receive / letter / you this morning.

ANSWER: I was surprised to receive a letter from you this morning.





Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

The National Health Service is based on
(2) range of services designed to help the individual stay(3). It
aims to provide effective and appropriate(4) for any type of(5)
while making (6) best use of available resources. More money is being spent
to meet
among
eliminating many infectious
(12) major causes of early(13) – heart disease and cancer. Most
recently, (14) spread of AIDS has proved (15) serious threat to
public
responsibility of individuals for their own

#### Exercise 7

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

- 1 The doctor is .... her for shock.
  A curing B healing C treating D diagnosing
- 2 He is checking the results because they don't make sense. A testing B treating C controlling D checking
- 3 If you don't have stitches in that cut, it won't ...... properly. A cure B heal C treat D operate
- 4 The doctor is doing all she can but she has no real hope of ...... him. A curing B healing C treating D operating
- 5 At first they diagram, sun-stroke but later they realised it was malaria. A tested B treated C diagnosed D operated
- 6 At first they thought it was a cold, but it ............... out to be much more serious. A came B made C set D turned
- 8 If you ... Mra... over the page, you will see a diagram of the heart. A come B go C turn D get
- 9 I can't find my tablets but I suppose they will ...... up somewhere. A turn B come C set D put

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UNIT 11

10	If you eat food that has off, you must expect to be ill. I A turned Brun C put D gone
	A turned Brun C put D gone  Come and down till you feel better.  A lie B lay C laid D lain
12	Ten bodies had been out in a row. A lie B lay C laid D lain
	I just down for a moment and when I woke up it was dark.  A lie B lay C laid D lain
14	They
15	A lie B lay C laid D lain
16	At this time tomorrow, I will have lain D will have been lying
17	By this time next year the new hospital Will specific A will open B will be opening C will have opened D will have been opening
18	In a few weeks he
19	By next year sheA her training.  A will finish B will be finishing C will have finished  D will have been finishing
20	Don't phone me at 3 o'clock, because I a patient.  A will visit B will be visiting C will have visited D will have been visiting
21	A The life B A life C Lives D Life
22	A nurse's job is to look after
23	He is in London. A doctor B the doctor C a doctor D doctoring
24	He always rings his wife as soon as he finishes
25	Her death was inevitable, given of doctors at that time.  A knowing B knowledge C a knowledge D the knowledge

Your ageing father is very ill. You have placed an advertisement in a newspaper for a full-time private nurse to look after him at home. Using the information in the advertisement and in the letters of application, complete the three paragraphs, saying which applicant you would choose and giving reasons for your choice.

### WANTED

full-time live-in nurse to look after 70year-old man in his private house. Candidates should preferably be experienced, single and able to drive. Generous salary plus free board and lodging.

> WRITE TO: John Taylor, Box 35

Dear Sir,

Dear Sir,

I read with interest your advertisement for a private nurse and would like to apply for the post. as a nurse, and I have a elderly.

Apart from the hospital work I did as a student towever, I would very much like to look after your father and I am sure I would do the job well.

Yours faithfully,

Jane Marshall. (Jane Marshall)

12 Howard Road, Chandler's Ford, Hampshire April 16th 1990

Dear Sir,

I am writing in response to your advertisement for a private nurse.

I am a fully-qualified nurse with 13 years' experience. All of my work has been in hospitals, mainly with children. I can drive and have my own car.

 $\,$  I am 34 and married. I also have a child of ten, but I live in London, so I can easily look after my family as well as your father.

Yours faithfully,

Isosel Mason

250 Queens Road, Wollaton, Notts. April 14th 1990

Dear Sir,

I am writing to apply for the job of private nurse to

your father.

I am fully qualified and have been a nurse for ten

years. Much of my experience has been with old people. I enjoy
years much of my experience has been with old people. I enjoy
years much of my experience has been with old people. I enjoy
they are more appreciative. I like talking to them and reading
they are more appreciative. I like talking to them and reading

to them.

I am 36 years old and single. I am learning to drive and expect to take my driving test soon.

I hope I shall meet you and your father soon.

Yours faithfully,

R. Green (Robert Green)

My first choice would be
My second choice would be
I would not choose

## Unit 12 Learning

#### This unit gives practice in

Vocabulary: word families on the topic (Exercises 1, 6 and 7) **Phrasal verbs:** combinations with *bring* (Exercises 2 and 7);

revision of previous units (Exercise 7)

Confusable verbs: verbs connected with learning (Exercises 6 and 7)

**Verb structures:** reported speech (Exercises 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) Other grammar: It's time, I wish, I'd rather (Exercises 5, 6 and 7)

**Reading comprehension:** (Exercise 8)

#### **Exercise 1**

The word in capitals at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space. Fill each blank in this way.

EXAMPLES: He said 'Good morning' in a most *friendly* way. **FRIEND** My teacher *encouraged* me to take this exam. **COURAGE** He will need some ...... if he is going to improve his tennis. COACH She's not very clever, but she is extremely ....., and so she ought to pass her exams. STUDY If you follow the ...... on the box, you will not go wrong. INSTRUCT He'd like a job as a chef, but the problem is that he is totally ...... TRAIN He didn't have any schooling at all; he is completely self-..... TEACH Exercise 2

Complete the following sentences with a phrase formed from bring. Write one word in each blank space.

EXAMPLE: It was a struggle for her to bring up four children on her own.

- Why did you ...... the subject of education? You know it always causes a family quarrel.
- Many publishers have recently ...... grammar books.
- Next year the exams are going to be ...... from June to May, so that everyone can go on holiday earlier.
- Because my father was a teacher, I was ...... to believe in education from an early age.

#### Exercise 3: Reported speech (2)

This unit revises two sorts of verbs connected with reported speech:

- 1 those verbs used to introduce reported speech, such as say, tell, ask, advise, etc.
- 2 those verbs used to replace direct speech, such as disagree, greet, sympathise, etc.

**Example:** 'Hello. How are you?'

→ She greeted me and asked me how I was.

The rules of tense changes in reported speech are practised in Unit 7.

A Write each of the following verbs in one of the columns in the table. In the first column write those verbs that have a **positive**, pleasant meaning; in the second column write the verbs that are **neutral** in meaning; in the third column write the verbs that have a **negative**, unpleasant meaning. The first three have been done for you.

agree Jask	blame criti	cise disagree	explain	praise	promise	refuse	say
	suggest	sympathise	tell tha	ink thre	eaten		

Positive	Neutral	Negative
agree	ask	blame
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
*******************		
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•••••	***************************************	

- **B** Below are six groups of verbs. Say which group of verbs fits into each sentence by writing a letter (A-F) in each gap. The first has been done for you.
- 1 He .... B .... that he was Greek.
- 2 She ..... him for doing it.
- 3 He ..... me to help him.
- 4 She ..... to leave me alone.
- 5 He ..... with them.
- **6** She ..... that I should go to university.

promised thanked		A asked told	<b>B</b> explained said	threatened refused agreed	D sympathised disagreed agreed	E criticised blamed praised thanked	F suggested said agreed
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<i>In the</i> :	space below, rewrite the following dialogue as reported speech.
Bob:	Hello, Judy. Can I talk to you for a moment? I've got a problem.
Judy:	Oh, dear. What's the matter?
Bob:	Well um er I got my exam results today, and I failed.
Judy:	Well, I'm not surprised, you know. I don't feel sorry for you. It's your own fault, isn't it? You spend far too much time going to parties and watching football.
Bob:	No, I don't. I work very hard.
Judy:	Ha! Ha! Look, if I were you, I'd start work now, this very minute. You've got to make sure you pass next term – otherwise they'll kick you out. In fact, if you don't start work now, I'll kick you out.
Bob:	Yes, you're absolutely right, Judy. I'll start straightaway Oh, there is just one more thing. Peter's having a party this evening. Would you like to go?
Judy:	Get out!
	eeted Judy and
• • • • • • • •	
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#### **Exercise 5**

Fin prii	ish each of the nted before it.	following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence		
	EXAMPLE: ANSWER:	The pupils said, 'Thank you for teaching us so well.' The pupils thanked the <i>teacher for teaching them so well</i> .		
a)		ou, I would take the exam,' the teacher told them. r advised		
b)		you come in,' the teacher told her. r refused		
c)		you the results as soon as we can,' the teachers told us. rs promised to		
d)	'It's your fault. You made the teacher angry,' a schoolfriend told me.  A schoolfriend blamed			
e)		w the machine works,' she told her son.		
f)		e the school holidays to be longer.		
g)		o many questions – it annoys me.		
h)	~	of me to leave school when I was sixteen.		
i)		l stop playing now and do your homework.		
j)	, ,	t to know the difference between a verb and a noun by now!		
k)		will soon finish.		
l)		t them to bring their books.		
m)		in your seats and don't shout out the answers.		

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only **one** word in each space.

On	the last day of the summer (1), our teacher gave us a little talk. She
star	ted by(2) those who had passed the exams and(3) them for
thei	r hard work. She then
of the	he exams(6) have to take them again after the holidays. She
(7) ı	us for not working hard enough and(8) that we(9) have to
WOI	rk during the holidays. She (10) that those who had to re-take the typing
exa	m should (11) their typing for half an hour each day. She
(12)	us to re-read the set books for the literature exam, and she
aga	inst leaving everything to the last moment. She ended her talk by (14):
Ίkı	now you would (15) spend the holidays enjoying yourselves but, if you
do,	you will (16) it. You will (17) in later years that you
	(18) listened to my advice. Now it's (19) for you to go. Have a
nice	e holiday but don't forget what I have (20) you.'
Exe	ercise 7
	ose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.
1	For homework I want you to the names of the capital cities of every countr in South America.
	A search B discover C work out D find out
2	I want you to how long it would take for a car travelling at 100 m.p.h. to go
	twenty miles.
	A discover B find out C work out D realise
3	I gradually the city because I went everywhere on foot.
	A got to know B understood C found out D knew
4	In 1928 Alexander Fleming penicillin.  A got to know B understood C found out D discovered
	A got to know — B understood — C found out — D discovered
5	The first word my daughter was 'cat'.  A trained B practised C learned D taught
6	The only way to improve your sewing is to as much as you can.  A train B practise C revise D coach
	*
7	It was strange that the subject of education didn't up once, even though there were so many teachers at the party.
	A bring B come C take D turn

8	I want to up my children to be independent.  A bring B put C set D take
9	You will find it easier to on in life if you are well qualified.  A bring B come C get D go
10	A new book based on Piaget's theory of learning has just out. A brought B come C put D set
11	I would like to the causes of juvenile crime for my thesis.  A bring in B look into C run into D take in
12	The student the teacher should give more homework.  A asked B told C ordered D said
13	The teacher me to drop history and take geography.  A suggested B said C explained D advised
14	She with everything I had written in the essay, but she still gave me a good mark.  A sympathised B criticised C disagreed D praised
15	He me for writing the report.  A thanked B explained C disagreed D told
16	I suggested a year before taking the exam.  A that he should wait B him to wait C him for waiting D with him to wait
17	She blamed his brother late for school.  A that he made B him to make C him for making D with him for making
18	She refused the exam.  A that he should take B him to take C him for taking D to let him take
19	I wish I what subject to take when I go to university.  A know B knew C would know D had known
20	He wishes now he more attention when he was at school.  A pays B paid C would pay D had paid
21	I wish she her uniform on the floor like this every night.  A doesn't leave B not to leave C wouldn't leave D hadn't left
22	It's time some revising for your exam.  A you did B you to do C you do D you will do
23	It's time
24	He'd rather you play here. A don't B didn't C won't D wouldn't

25 I'd rather ........... an exam than have a tooth out. A take B to take C taking D I will take

#### **Exercise 8**

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At the end of the following passage you will find a number of questions or unfinished sentences, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Give only one answer to each question. Read the passage right through before choosing your answers.

Peregrine had spent the Easter holidays with Dr Klaus Hardboldt, late of the Army Education Corps. The Doctor's credentials were of the highest. . . .

'I think I can guarantee your son will pass his O-levels,' he told Mr Clyde-Browne. 'Give me anyone for three weeks of uninterrupted training and they will learn.'

Mr Clyde-Browne had said he hoped so and had paid handsomely. And Dr Hardboldt had lived up to his promise. Peregrine had spent three weeks at the Doctor's school in Aldershot with astonishing results. The Doctor's methods were based on his intimate observations of dogs and a close connection with several chief examiners.

'You are here to obey. I require the use of only one faculty, that of memory. You will learn off by heart the answers to the questions which will be set you in the exam. Those of you who fail to remember the answers will be put on bread and water; those who are word perfect will get fillet steak. Is that clear?'

The class nodded.

15 'Pick up the piece of paper in front of you and turn it over.'

The class did as they were told.

'That is the answer to the first question in the Maths paper you will be set. You have twenty minutes in which to learn if off by heart.'

At the end of twenty minutes, Peregrine could remember the answer. Throughout the day, the process continued. Even after dinner it resumed and it was midnight before Peregrine got to bed. He was wakened at six next morning and required to repeat the answers he had learnt the day before to a tape recorder.

'That is known as reinforcement,' said the Doctor. 'Today we will learn the answers to the French questions. Reinforcement will be done tomorrow before breakfast.'

Next day, Peregrine went hungrily into the classroom for geography and was rewarded with steak at dinner. By the end of the week, only one boy in the class was still incapable of remembering the answers to all the questions in History, Geography, Maths, Chemistry, Biology and English Literature.

Dr Hardboldt was undismayed. 'Sit, sir,' he ordered when the boy fell off his chair for the third time, owing to semi-starvation. The lad managed to get into a sitting position. 'Good dog,' said the Doctor, producing a packet of Chocdrops. 'Now beg.'

As the boy put up his hands, the Doctor dropped a Chocdrop into his mouth. 'Good. Now then Parkinson, if you can obey that simple instruction, there's not the slightest doubt you can pass the exam.' . . .

The second week was spent writing down verbatim the answers to the questions and in further reinforcement. Peregrine was woken every so often during the night and interrogated. 'What is the answer to question four in the History paper?' said the Doctor.

Peregrine peered bleary-eyed into the ferocious moustache. 'Gladstone's policy of Home Rule for Ireland was prevented from becoming law because Chamberlain, formerly the radical Mayor of Birmingham, split the Liberal party and . . .'

'Good dog,' said the Doctor when he had finished and rewarded him with a Chocdrop.

But it was in the third week that reinforcement became most rigorous. 'A tired mind is a receptive mind,' the Doctor announced on Sunday evening. 'From now on, you will be limited to four hours sleep in every twenty-four, one hour in every six being allocated for rest. Before you go to sleep, you will write down the answers to one exam paper and, on being woken, will write them down again before going on to the next subject. In this way, you will be unable to fail your O-levels even if you want to.'

(From Vintage Stuff by Tom Sharpe)

- 1 Mr Clyde-Browne was Peregrine's
  - A doctor.
  - B father.
  - C teacher.
  - D superior officer.
- 2 Mr Clyde-Browne
  - A paid Dr Hardboldt a lot of money but the lessons were successful.
  - B paid a lot of money but Dr Hardboldt broke his promise.
  - C didn't pay Dr Hardboldt enough money, so the lessons were not successful.
  - D didn't pay very much but Dr Hardboldt kept his promise.
- 3 Parkinson fell off his chair because
  - A he was very tired.
  - B he hadn't had enough to eat.
  - C he thought he was a dog.
  - D he was frightened of Dr Hardboldt.
- 4 The real cause of Dr Hardboldt's success was that
  - A most of his pupils were very intelligent.
  - B he had been trained very well.
  - C his teaching methods were very effective.
  - D he knew what was going to be in the exams.
- 5 Dr Hardboldt's reinforcement stage was based on the belief that
  - A people are at their best during the night.
  - B a healthy body produces a healthy mind.
  - C learning takes place during sleep.
  - D tired people learn well.



The Cambridge First Certificate Workbook is a practice book for students preparing for the Cambridge First Certificate examination.

The book is organised into 12 topic-based units, which provide comprehensive practice in *all* the various exercise types that occur in Paper 1 and Paper 3 of the exam (Reading Comprehension and Use of English). Each unit focuses on specific points of grammar commonly tested in the exam and offers thorough coverage of vocabulary items associated with the topic.

The book is thematically linked to **The Cambridge First Certificate Course** by Michael Hinton, Robert Marsden and Jane Allemano, and is also suitable for use independently of the course. Editions are available both with and without an answer key.

Workbook (With Answers) 0-17-555874-4 0-17-555905-8

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